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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WORLD TRADE STATISTICAL REVIEW

2016

About the WTO

The World Trade Organization deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

About this publication

“World Trade Statistical Review” provides a detailed analysis of the latest developments in world trade. It will be produced on an annual basis and replaces “International Trade Statistics”, the WTO’s former annual statistical publication.

For more information

All data used in this report, as well as additional charts and tables not included, can be downloaded from the WTO web site at www.wto.org/statistics

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Finally, we wish to thank the community of "WTO Statistics" users for their loyalty and their suggestions and comments for improvements to WTO statistics. Their regular feedback allows us to better provide relevant statistical data.

This publication is also available online at www.wto.org/statistics

For more information on the contents of this report, comments or suggestions for improvement may be sent by email to the International Trade Statistics Section (statistics@wto.org).

A message from Director-General Roberto Azevêdo

"World Trade Statistical Review" is the WTO's new flagship statistical publication. Like its predecessor, "International Trade Statistics", the aim of the publication is to show the latest trends in world trade and to improve understanding of global trade patterns.

This publication has existed in many guises since it was first produced as "International Trade" in 1952. Over the years, it has evolved in many ways, just as world trade has evolved. For example, in 2014 it included for the first time data on global value chains, a key measure for understanding the impact of global trade.

This new edition sees a transformation of the publication from a "statistical compendium" to a publication that analyses these statistics within a global economic context, using statistical data to explain how and why global trade is changing.

The new structure of the publication allows for more comprehensive information about trade and trade policy developments to be provided, and in a more timely way. This new publication will be released online in July each year, bringing it closer to the reporting period. A print version will be published in early September. Inevitably, this means that the publication will rely more on estimates of trade over the previous year rather than final data but by publishing the information earlier, it will allow us to highlight and analyse the latest trends more quickly. This is of obvious benefit to policy makers, trade analysts and all those involved in world trade.

A further update of the statistical data will be made online in October once final data are available, in line with previous years.

This new publication continues to provide comprehensive data on trade in goods and services but now has a broader coverage of world trade developments, including a particular focus on trade policy, an analysis of the participation of developing economies in world trade and a more detailed look at selected goods and services. All of this is accompanied by a detailed explanation of how the information is sourced and the methodology used in compiling the data.

In parallel to the revamping of our flagship statistical publication, we are also making improvements to our other annual statistical publications. Rather than having separate "profiles" for merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, these will be combined into one publication, with two pages of key data devoted to each economy.

"*World Trade Statistical Review* combines detailed statistics with an analytical review of trade data to enhance understanding of the latest developments in global trade."

The new version of "Trade Profiles" will be published alongside "Tariff Profiles", which will continue to provide information on tariffs and non-tariff measures applied by over 170 economies around the world. This publication will continue to be prepared in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC). Both these publications will continue to be published in October each year. Other profiles, on the Aid for Trade initiative and on trade in value added, will only be made available online.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who has worked on this report. The gathering of these statistics and the analysis of the data would not be possible without the cooperation of our WTO members' missions, other international organizations and national statistical authorities. Within the WTO, a number of divisions across the Secretariat have come together to help create this publication. I thank all of them for their invaluable contribution to this report.

Roberto Azevêdo
Director-General

Abbreviations and symbols

ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations
AFTA ASEAN Free Trade Area
BOP Balance of Payments
BPM5 Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition
BPM6 Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition
CACM Central American Common Market
CARICOM Caribbean Common Market
CEMAC Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
EFTA European Free Trade Association
EU European Union
EUROSTAT Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATS Foreign Affiliates Statistics
FDI Foreign Direct Investment
GCC Gulf Co-operation Council
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GNP Gross National Product
HS Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IEA International Energy Agency
IMF International Monetary Fund
GTIS Global Trade Information Services Inc.
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification
LDCs Least-developed countries
MERCOSUR Southern Common Market
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SADC South African Development Community
SAPTA South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement
SITC Standard International Trade Classification
UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSD United Nations Statistics Division
WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union

c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight
f.o.b.	free on board
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere

The following symbols are used in this publication:

...	not available or growth rates exceeding 500%
0	figure is zero or became zero due to rounding
-	not applicable
$	United States dollars
Q1, Q2	1st quarter, 2nd quarter
I	break in comparability of data series. Data after the symbol do not form a consistent series with those from earlier years.

Billion means one thousand million.

Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

Unless otherwise indicated, (i) all value figures are expressed in U.S. dollars; (ii) trade figures include the intra-trade of free trade areas, customs unions, geographical and other groups; (iii) merchandise trade figures are on a customs basis and (iv) merchandise exports are f.o.b. and merchandise imports are c.i.f. Data for the latest year are provisional.

The statistical data in this publication are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant statistical authorities. The use of such data by the WTO is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, or to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries.

Closing date for provision of data: 15 May 2016

Chapter II

Trends in world trade: Looking back over the past ten years

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World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2005-2015

The value of merchandise trade and trade in commercial services in 2015 is nearly twice as high as in 2005.

The value of merchandise trade and trade in commercial services declined in 2015 following modest growth in 2012 to 2014.

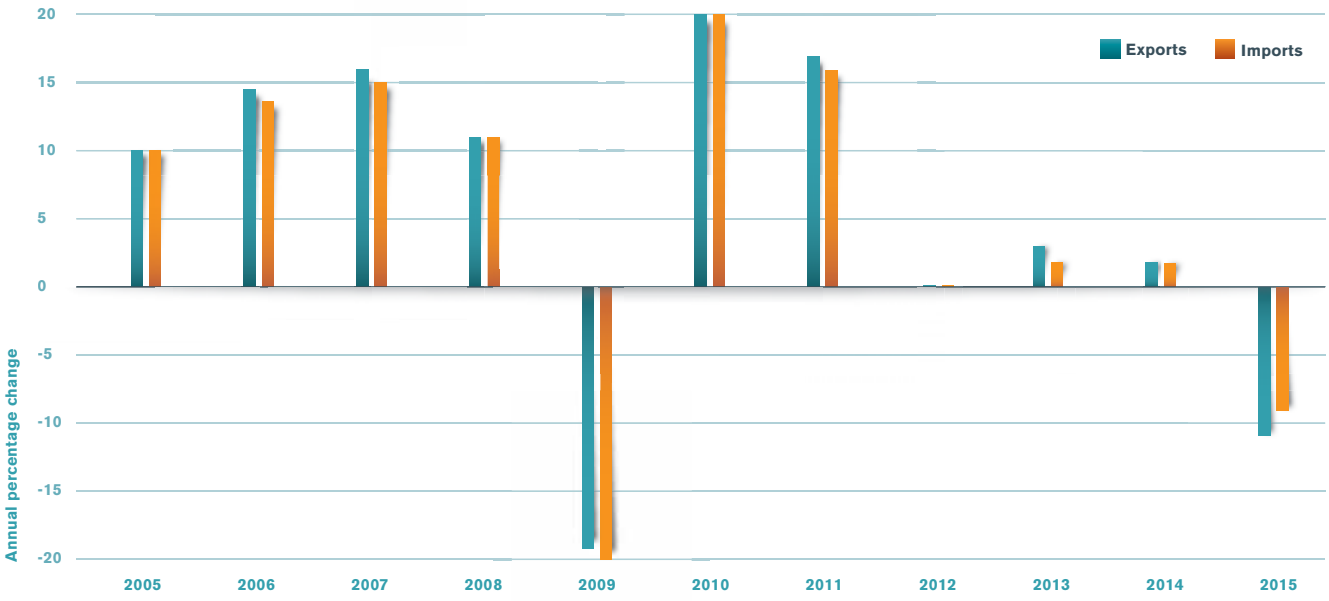
World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2005-2015

World merchandise trade growth in value terms, 2005-2015

A decline in world commodity prices had a significant impact on the value of global merchandise trade in 2015.

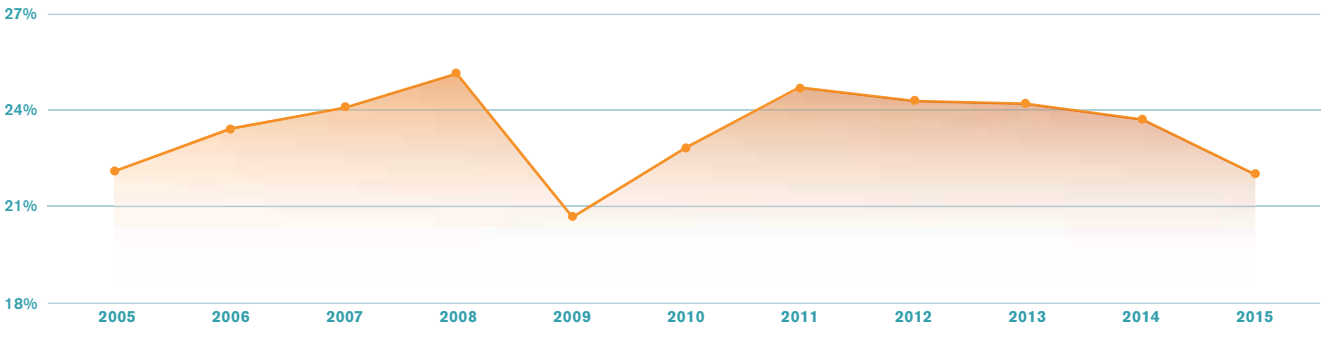
↓45%
World energy prices dropped by 45% in 2015.

Growth of world merchandise trade, 2005-2015



The ratio of merchandise trade to GDP fell sharply in 2009 following the economic crisis but bounced back quickly in 2010-2011. In 2012-2014 it declined gradually, before falling significantly in 2015.

Ratio of world merchandise trade to GDP, 2005-2015



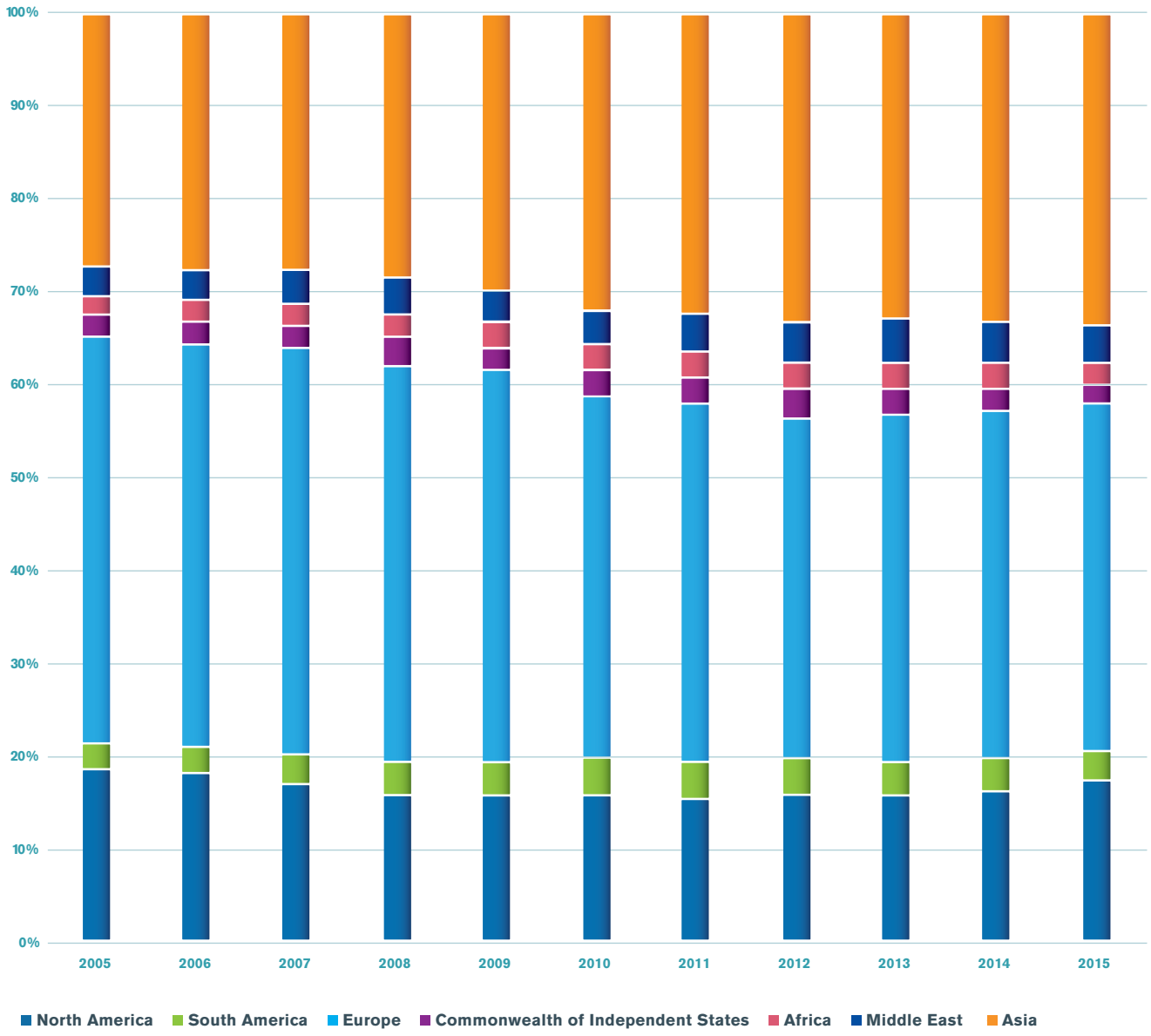
Note: Merchandise trade to GDP ratio is estimated as merchandise trade (average of exports and imports values) divided by GDP, measured in nominal dollar terms at market exchange rates.

Merchandise trade of WTO members by region, 2005-2015

Asia, Europe and North America have accounted for 88% in total merchandise trade of WTO members over the past ten years.

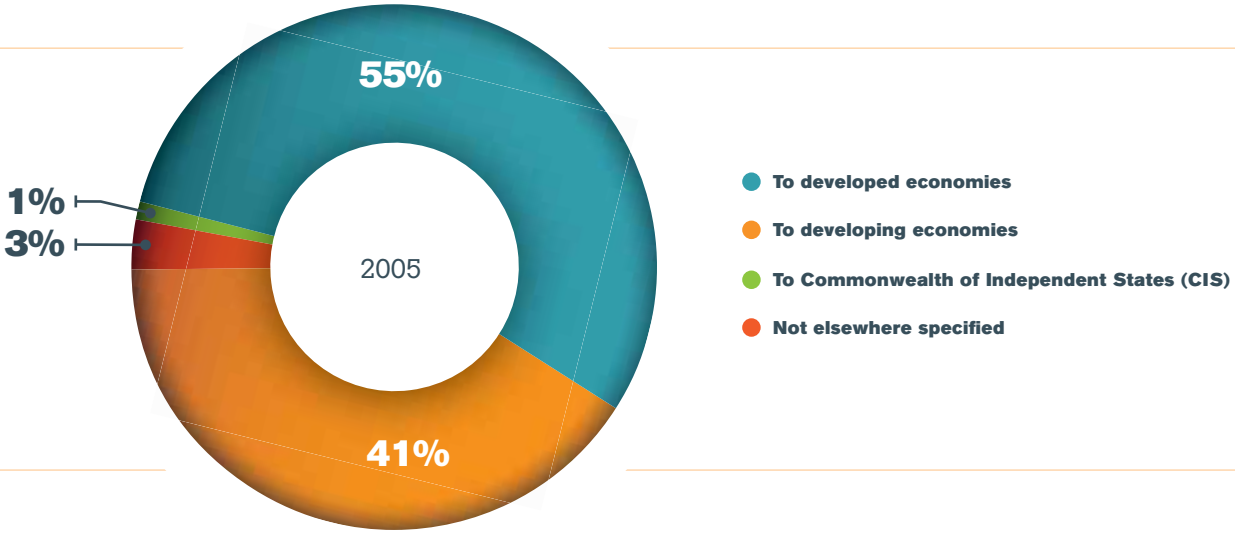
The share of developing economies in merchandise exports increased from 33% in 2005 to 42% in 2015.

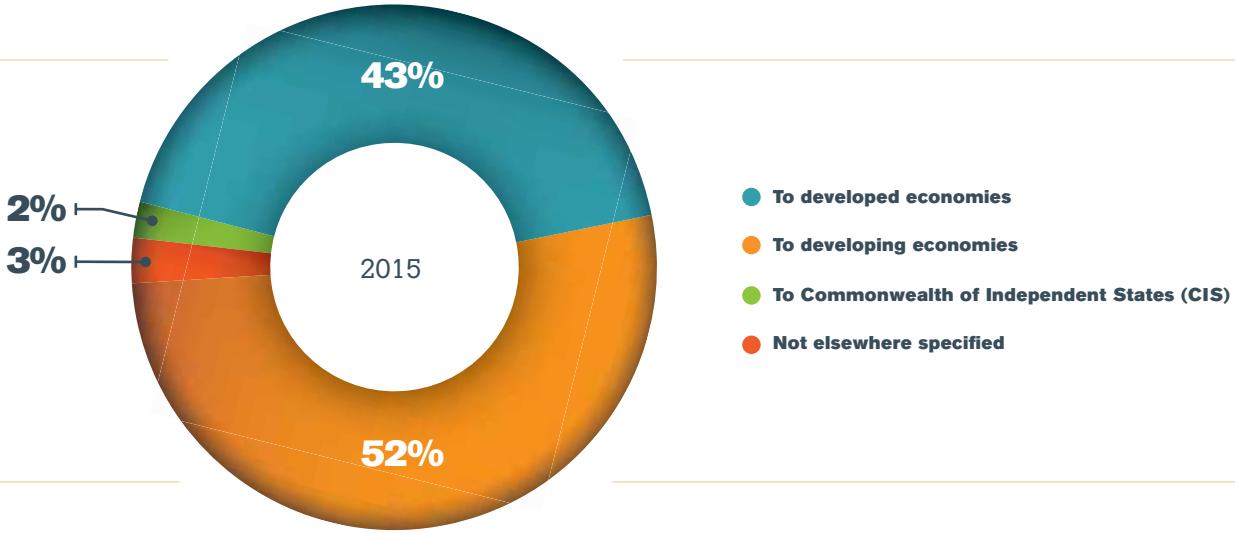
Merchandise trade of WTO members by region, 2005-2015
(percentage share, %)



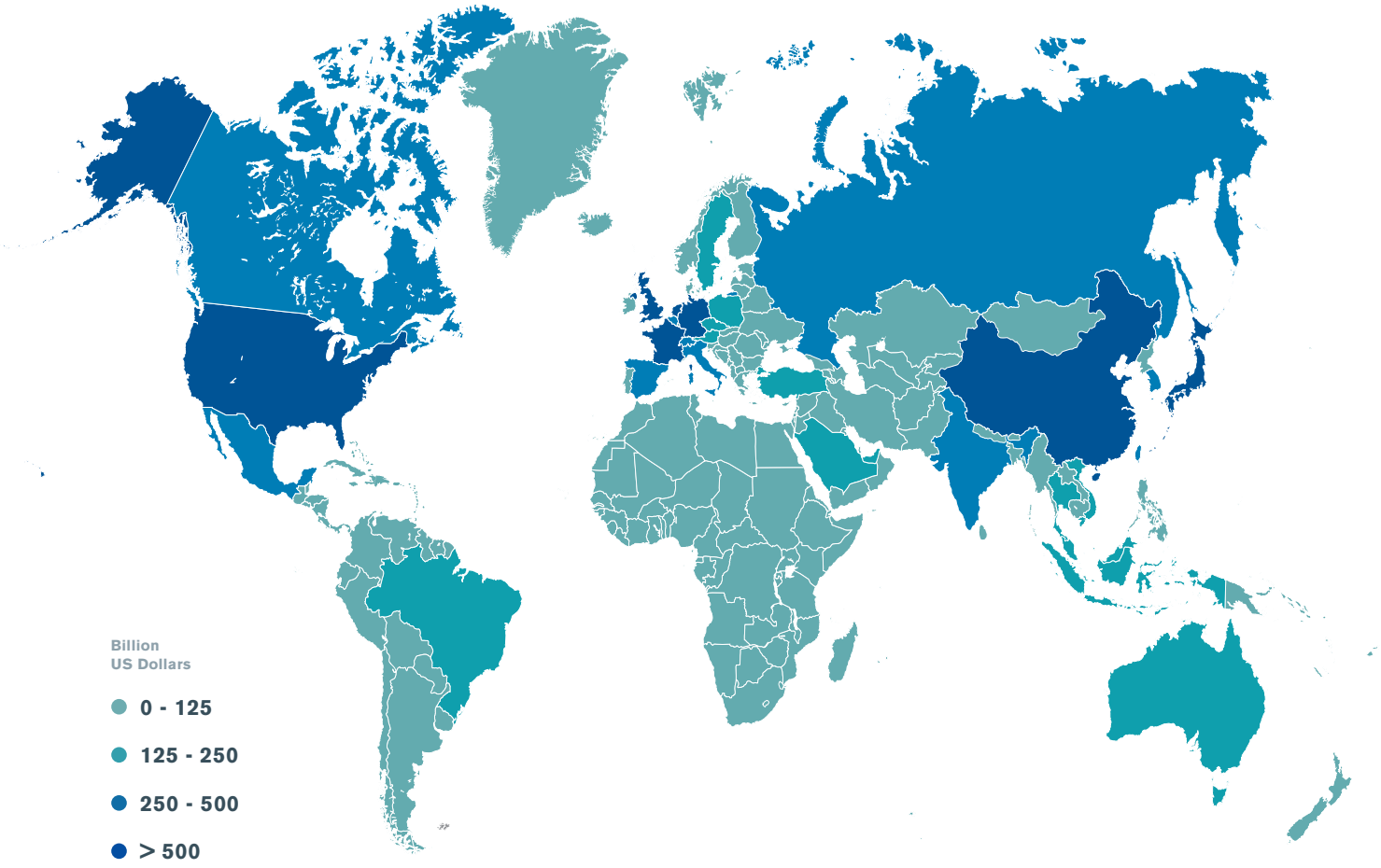
Merchandise exports of developing economies, 2005 and 2015

Merchandise trade between developing economies has increased from 41% to 52% of their global trade in the last ten years.





Economies by size of merchandise trade, 2015



52%

The top ten merchandise traders accounted for 52% of the world's total trade in 2015.

42%

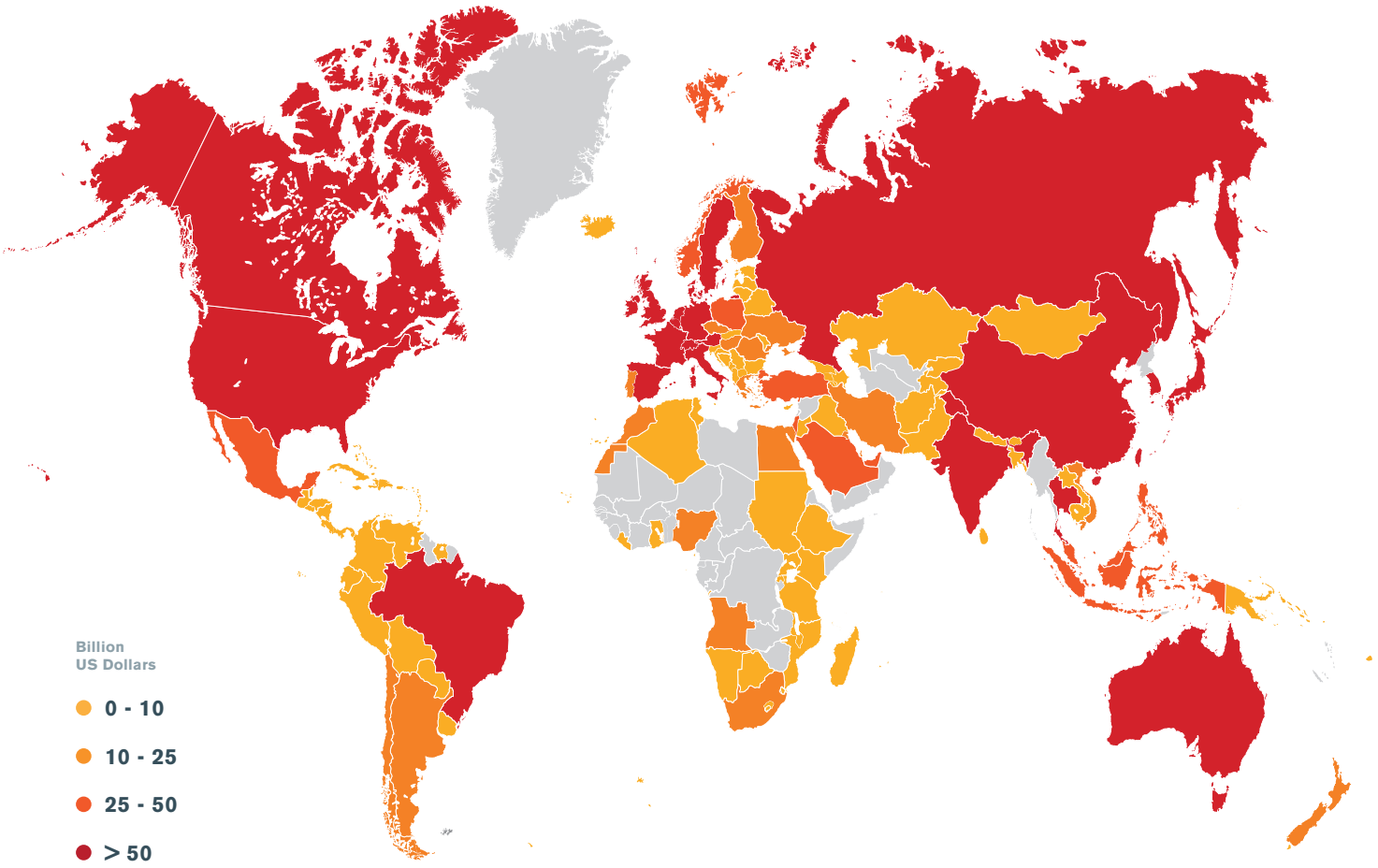
Developing economies had a 42% share in world merchandise trade in 2015.

US$16.2 tn

Merchandise exports of WTO members totalled US$ 16.2 trillion in 2015.

Note: Merchandise trade is calculated as an average of exports and imports and including significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Economies by size of trade in commercial services, 2015



US$ 4.68 tn

53%

The top ten traders in commercial services accounted for 53% of the world's total trade in 2015.

36%

Developing economies accounted for 36% of total trade in commercial services in 2015.

Exports of commercial services by WTO members totalled US$ 4.68 trillion in 2015.

Chapter III

World trade in 2015-2016

- The volume of world trade continued to grow slowly in 2015 recording growth of 2.7 per cent, revised down from a preliminary estimate of 2.8 per cent in April 2016. Trade growth was roughly in line with world GDP growth of 2.4 per cent.

- Despite positive growth in trade volume terms, the current dollar value of world merchandise exports declined by 14 per cent in 2015, to US$ 16.0 trillion, as export prices fell by 15 per cent.

- The dollar value of world commercial services exports also fell 6 per cent in 2015 to US$ 4,754 billion, although the decline was less severe than for merchandise.

- In the first half of 2015, a sharp slowdown in trade volumes affected all regions to varying degrees, particularly in the second quarter, but this was mostly reversed by the end of the year.

- The weakness of trade in 2015 was due to a number of factors, including an economic slowdown in China, a severe recession in Brazil, falling prices for oil and other commodities, and exchange rate volatility.

- Demand for imports slowed in Asia and in resource-based economies in 2015 but strengthened in the United States and the European Union.

- Merchandise values appeared to be stabilizing in the first quarter of 2016 as the dollar eased and oil prices staged a modest recovery, but the outlook for the year as a whole remained subdued.

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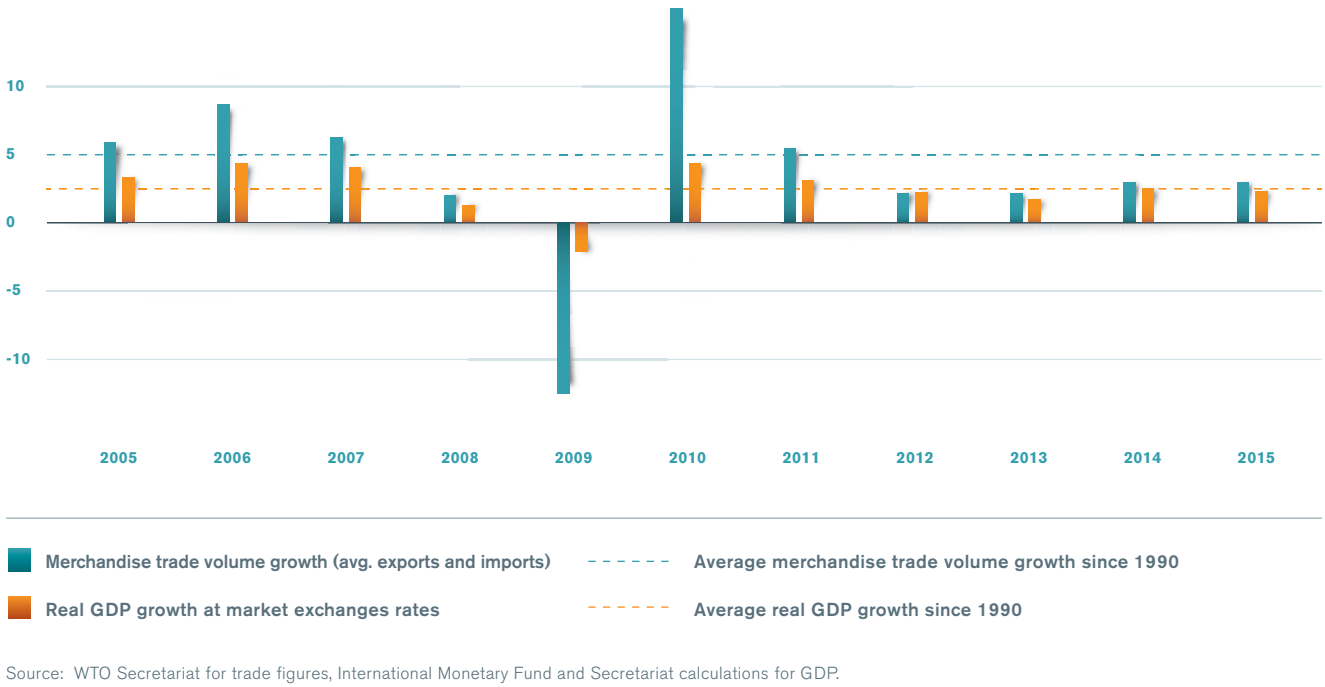
General trends and drivers of world trade in 2015

Overview

Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade remained sluggish in 2015, at 2.7 per cent as measured by the average of exports and imports. This figure was revised downward from a preliminary estimate of 2.8 per cent released in April 2016 based on available data at the time. Slow global trade growth was accompanied by a modest increase in world GDP, which grew 2.4 per cent in real terms at market exchange rates in the same period. Several factors contributed to the lacklustre performance, including economic slowdown in China, recessions in other large developing economies including Brazil, falling prices for oil and other primary commodities, strong fluctuations in exchange rates, and financial volatility driven by divergent monetary policies in developed countries. Faster economic growth and rising import demand in developed countries partly made up for weaker demand elsewhere, leaving trade growth and output growth nearly unchanged compared with the previous year (2.8 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively, in 2014). 2015 marked the fourth consecutive year with trade volume growth below 3 per cent, and the fourth year in a row with world trade growing at nearly the same rate as world GDP. Growth rates for trade and GDP in 2015 remained below their respective averages since 1990 of 5 per cent and 2.7 per cent (see Chart 3.1). The slow pace of trade growth relative to GDP growth over the past four years stands in contrast to the period from 1990 to 2008, during which world merchandise trade volume grew 2.1 times as fast as world GDP on average. The recent uninterrupted spell of slow trade growth is unusual but not unprecedented, and its importance should not be exaggerated. Overall, world trade growth was weaker between 1980 and 1985, when five out of six years saw trade growth below 3 per cent, including two years of outright contraction.

Unlike merchandise trade in volume terms, which recorded a modest increase last year, the dollar value of world merchandise trade declined sharply in 2015 as exports fell 14 per cent to US$ 16 trillion, down from US$ 19 trillion in the previous year. World trade in commercial services also registered a substantial decline in dollar terms (exports down 6 per cent to US$ 4.7 trillion) (see Table A3). Larger declines were recorded in services categories closely linked to merchandise trade (e.g. transport services, down 10 per cent to US$ 876

Chart 3.1:
Growth in volume of world merchandise trade and real GDP, 2005-2015
(percentage change)



Source: WTO Secretariat for trade figures, International Monetary Fund and Secretariat calculations for GDP.

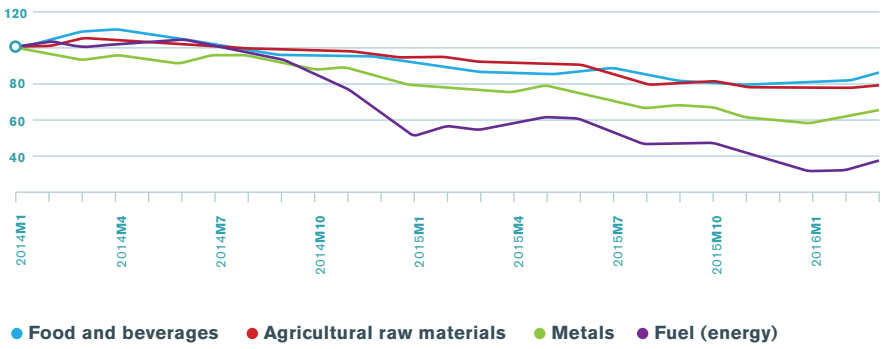
billion) than in other types of services, in particular travel and other commercial services, both down 5 per cent to US$ 1,230 billion and US$ 2,495 billion respectively (see Table A25).

The discrepancy between trade growth in 2015 in terms of volume and value was mostly attributable to large swings in commodity prices and exchange rates, as illustrated by Charts 3.2 and 3.3. Fuels registered the largest price decline of any commodity group (down 63 per cent between June 2014 and December 2015), as a result of new sources of supply such as shale oil and an easing of world energy demand as economic growth slowed in Asia. The decline in metals prices (down 35 per cent over the same period) was smaller than the decline in fuels due to the fact that there was no increase in the supply of metals comparable to the development of shale oil in the United States. Prices of food and agricultural raw materials also fell, by around 22 per cent each between June 2014 and December 2015 (more on commodity prices in Table A67).

The appreciation of the US dollar contributed to falling commodity prices since most primary products are priced in dollars and a stronger US currency generally allows the same quantity of goods to be purchased with fewer dollars.

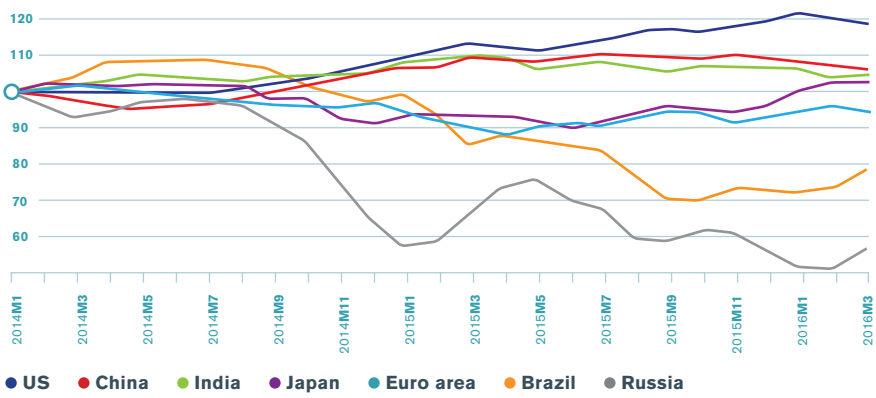
The dollar appreciated 13 per cent on average against the currencies of US trading partners in 2015 (i.e. in "nominal effective" terms), and was up even more (19 per cent) between June 2014 and December 2015. The Chinese yuan appreciated along with the dollar, rising 10 per cent on average in 2015 and 13 per cent between June 2014 and December 2015, due to the Chinese currency's quasi-peg to the US dollar at the time. The appreciation of the yuan may have contributed to the economic slowdown in China to the extent that it made Chinese exports more expensive in foreign markets. Meanwhile, major natural resource exporters such as Brazil and the Russian Federation saw their currencies drop sharply in value in 2014 as falling prices for oil and other commodities reduced export earnings.

Chart 3.2:
Prices of primary commodities, January 2014-March 2016
(indices of dollar values, January 2014=100)



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

Chart 3.3:
Nominal effective exchange rates of selected economies, January 2014 - March 2016
(indices, January 2014=100)

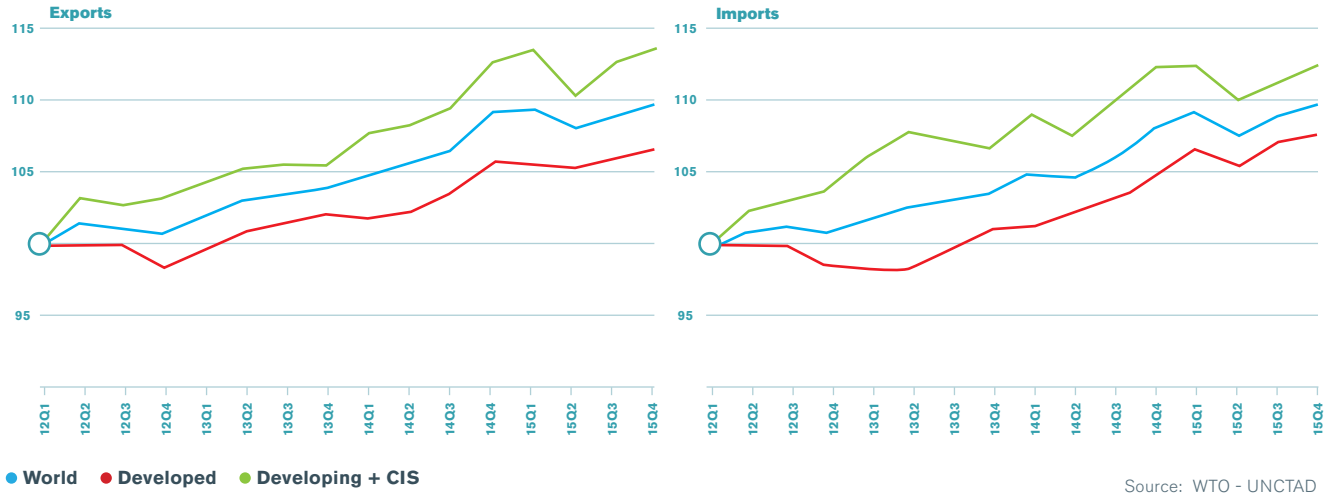


Source: Bank for International Settlements.

Merchandise trade in volume terms

The regional and product composition of export and import growth has changed in recent years. In 2012-13, strong demand for imported goods and services on the part of China and other developing economies helped cushion slow GDP growth and weak import demand in developed countries, particularly in the euro area. However, in 2015 a recovery of imports in Europe and North America compensated for weak import demand in developing countries, especially natural resource exporters and developing Asian economies.

Chart 3.4:
Volume of merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2012Q1-2015Q4
(indices, 2012Q1=100)



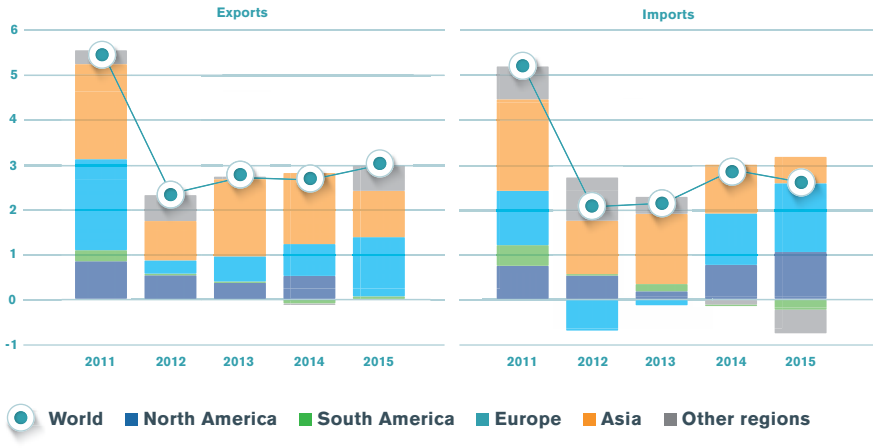
Source: WTO - UNCTAD

World trade volume was unusually volatile over the course of 2015, falling sharply in the second quarter before rebounding in the second half of the year (see Chart 3.4). The 1.4 per cent drop in world trade in the second quarter (average of exports and imports) was equivalent to a decline of roughly 5 per cent on an annualized basis, but this was reversed in the third and fourth quarters to the point that trade finished the year above its initial level. The declines in exports and imports of developed economies in the second quarter were less than the world average, but all economies were affected to varying degrees by the trade slowdown.

The volume of world merchandise trade has grown at a slow, steady pace in recent years, but this consistency belies changes in the contributions of WTO geographic regions to that growth over time. This is illustrated by Chart 3.5, which shows annual contributions of regions to world export and import volume growth.

Asia contributed more than any other region to the recovery of world trade after the financial crisis of 2008-09. However, the region's impact on global import demand declined in 2015 as China and other Asian economies cooled. Asia contributed 1.6 percentage points to the 2.3 per cent rise in the volume of world merchandise imports in 2013, or 73 per cent of world import growth, but in 2015 the region contributed just 0.6 percentage points to the global increase of 2.4 per cent, or 25 per cent of world import growth. Asia's share in world import growth began to shrink at an earlier point than other regions in the first quarter of 2015

Chart 3.5:
Contributions to world trade volume growth by region, 2011-2015
(annual percentage change)



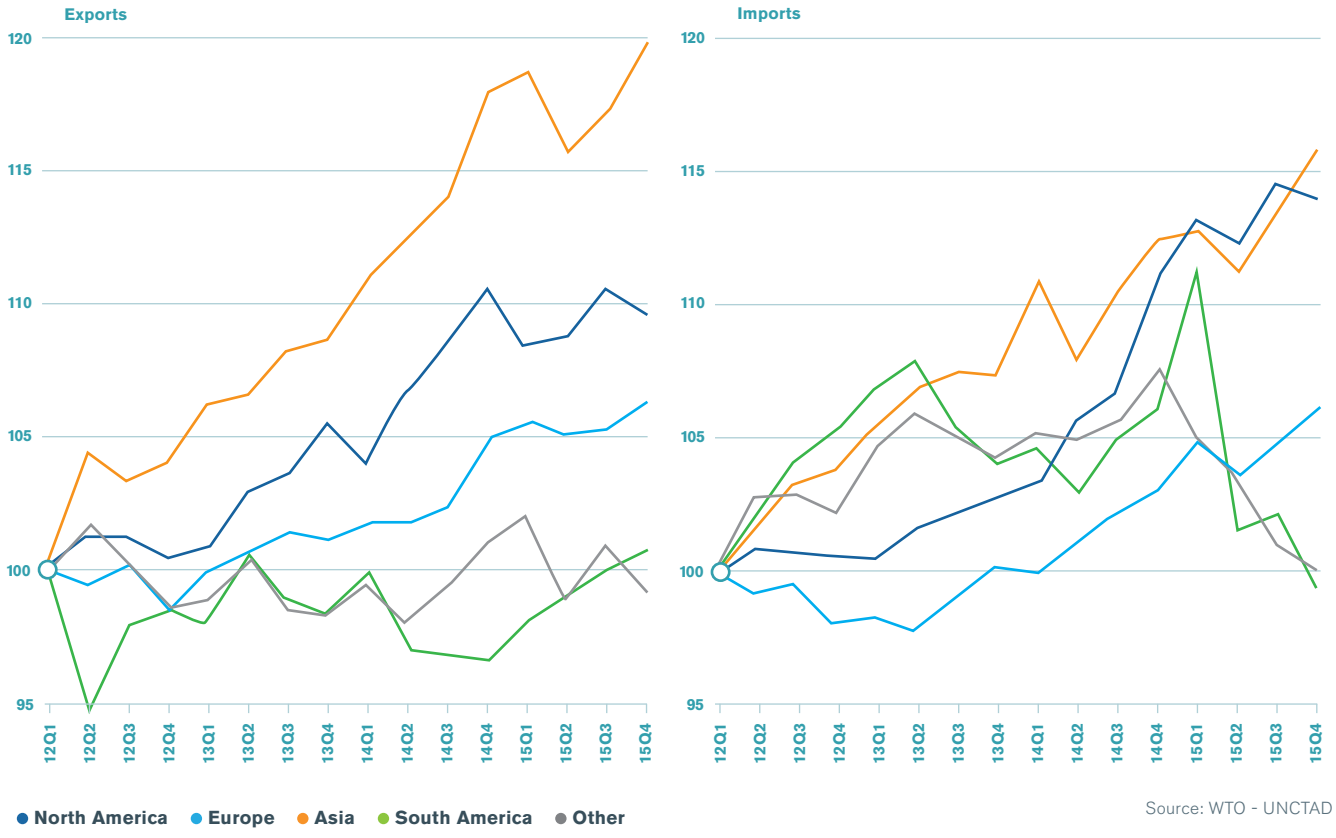
Source: WTO Secretariat.

before turning negative in the second quarter along with every other region.

In contrast to Asia, Europe mostly weighed down world trade growth since the financial crisis, making a negative contribution to global import growth in 2012 and 2013. However, by 2015 Europe's contribution was again largely positive, accounting for 1.5 percentage points of the 2.4 per cent increase in world import volume for the year, or 64 per cent of global trade growth. A gradual recovery of trade within the European Union in 2014 and 2015 was responsible for much of the rebound in Europe, as the negative impact from the European sovereign debt crisis faded. North America made a positive contribution to world import growth in 2015 (1.1 per cent), while negative contributions were recorded in 2015 for South and Central America (-0.2 per cent) and other regions including Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (-0.6 per cent).

On the supply side, "factory Asia" did more than any other region to lift merchandise export volume growth between 2011 and 2014, but its contribution fell below that of Europe in 2015. Asia was responsible for 1 percentage point of the 3.0 per cent rise in world merchandise exports in 2015, or 35 per cent of export growth, whereas Europe's 1.3 percentage point contribution accounted for 44 per cent of the rise, thanks in part to a reactivation of trade within the European Union. North America's contribution to export growth in volume terms was close to zero in 2015 as demand for US goods slowed in Canada, Asia and South and Central America. North American exports were the first to slow in 2015, as its quarterly contribution to world trade growth turned negative in the first quarter before registering a small rebound in the second quarter (see Chart 3.5). Meanwhile, South and Central America made a small positive contribution to export volume growth in 2015.

Chart 3.6:
Volume of merchandise exports and imports by region, 2012Q1-2015Q4
(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2012Q1=100)



Source: WTO - UNCTAD

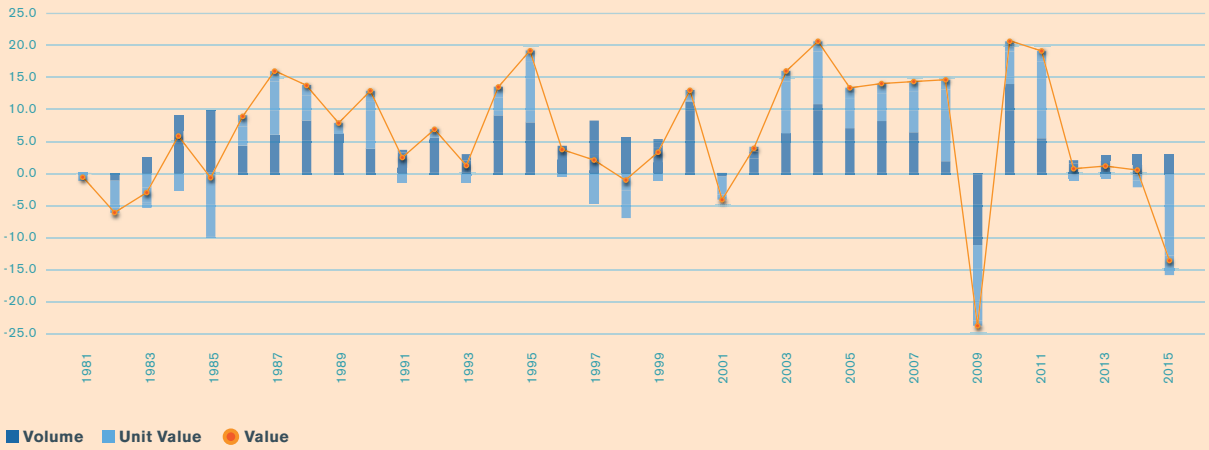
Trade in value and trade in volume: Which one to use when analysing trade?

The WTO's merchandise trade volume indices are designed to approximate changes in quantities of goods traded by adjusting trade values in current dollar terms to account for fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. To calculate them, we divide changes in the dollar value of trade flows (represented by trade value indices) by changes in export and import prices (represented by unit value indices) using data collected from national sources. In general, trade statistics in volume terms are used to analyse changes in trade in real terms while trade in value is used when analysing changes in trade using current prices.

During the 2000–2010 period, growth in trade value resulted from a balanced contribution of price and quantities: on average, a 9.7 per cent increase in value terms was due to a 4.3 per cent contribution of volume change and a 4.8 per cent change in prices. During the 2009 financial crisis, merchandise trade values dropped 23 per cent, i.e. volume changes accounted for 52 per cent and unit changes accounted for 48 per cent (see chart below). During 2010, both price and volume recovered. Volume developments contributed more than price change, resulting in a 21 per cent increase in value terms (the volume contribution was 68 per cent and the price change was 32 per cent).

2013 and 2015 saw a different contribution to value growth: volume growth stabilized at 2.7 per cent in a context of falling commodity prices. This resulted in a large decrease in value growth (see table below), with relationships between price and volume similar to those registered in the early 1980s before the ratios between volume and prices bounced back.

Contribution to trade growth, in volume and unit price terms, 1981 – 2015 (per cent)



Average trade growth by volume, value and unit value (per cent)

Period	Volume	Unit Value	Value
1981-1985	2.9	-3.5	-0.7
1986-1990	5.8	6.2	12.3
1991-1995	6.2	1.9	8.4
1995-2000	7.0	-2.1	4.8
2001-2005	5.0	5.1	10.5
2006-2010	3.7	4.6	9.0
2011-2015	3.1	-1.3	1.8
2013-2015	2.6	-6.0	-3.6

Source: WTO Secretariat.

All geographic regions were affected to varying degrees by the trade slowdown in the first half of 2015, as observed in Chart 3.6. Imports of resource dependent economies (mostly in South and Central America and "Other regions") were squeezed by falling export revenues and did not see their imports recover in the second half of 2015, whereas imports of the more industrialized regions (Europe, North America, Asia) staged a partial recovery in the second half. The plunge in South and Central America's imports has been precipitous, with a decline of 11 per cent between the first and fourth quarters of 2015.

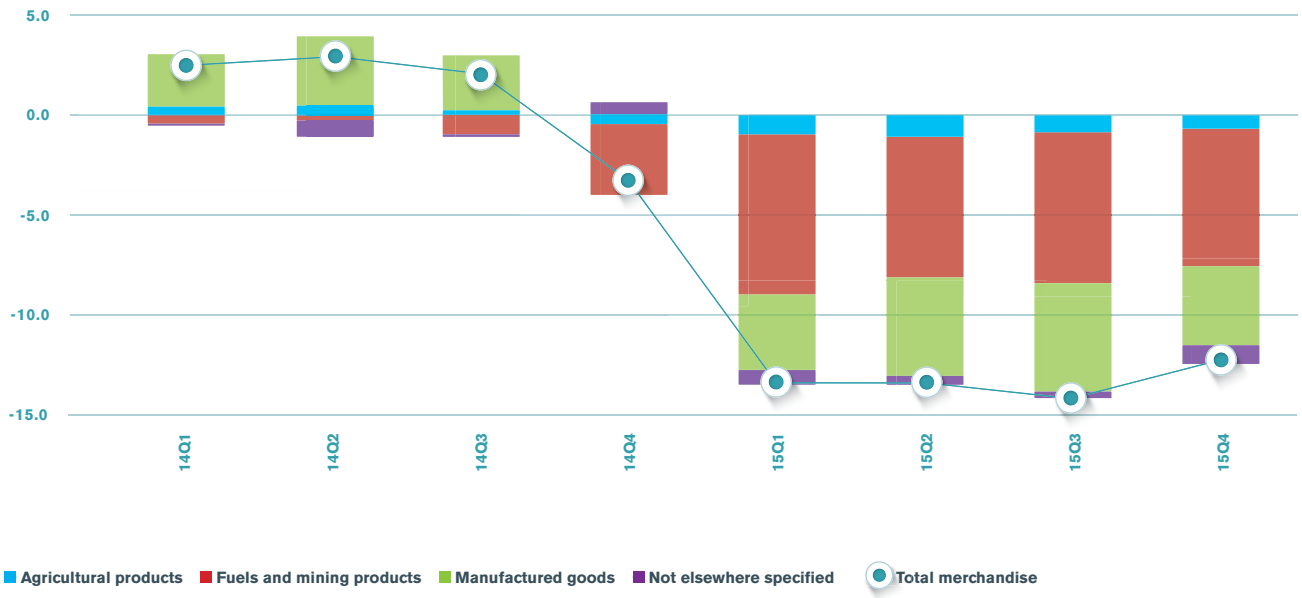
A product breakdown of world trade growth in volume terms in 2015 is not available, but such a decomposition is possible for the dollar value of merchandise trade. Chart 3.7 illustrates that fuels and mining products were responsible for more than half of the plunge in trade values in 2015, but that slowing trade in manufactured goods and agricultural products also contributed significantly to the overall decline. Among manufactured goods, the products where trade values notably declined in 2015 were office and telecom equipment, chemicals and other machinery, while clothing and textiles only made small positive contributions to trade growth.

Trade in commercial services

The 6 per cent (see Table A3) decline in the dollar value of world exports of commercial services in 2015 was strongly influenced by exchange rate fluctuations, particularly the general appreciation of the dollar against the currencies of US trading partners and more specifically by the depreciation of the euro and the pound against the US currency.

Europe accounted for a large fraction of world commercial services trade in 2015 (46 per cent of exports). A large share of this encompassed trade within the euro area and within the European Union more generally, so exchange rate developments within the EU have an outsized impact on world trade. However, all regions were probably affected to some degree by exchange rate movements due to the fact that trade statistics are usually recorded in US dollars. To illustrate the sensitivity

Chart 3.7:
Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise trade by product, 2014Q1-2015Q4
(year-on-year percentage change in current dollar values)

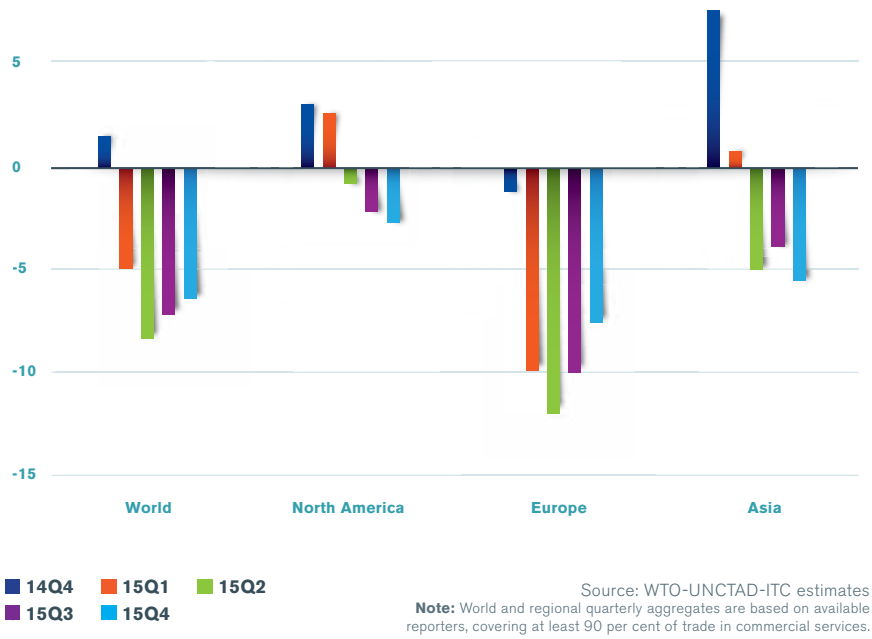


Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

of these data to exchange rates, consider the fact that commercial services exports of the European Union were down nearly 10 per cent in 2015 (see Table A3), but if this trade was measured in euro terms exports would have risen 8 per cent.

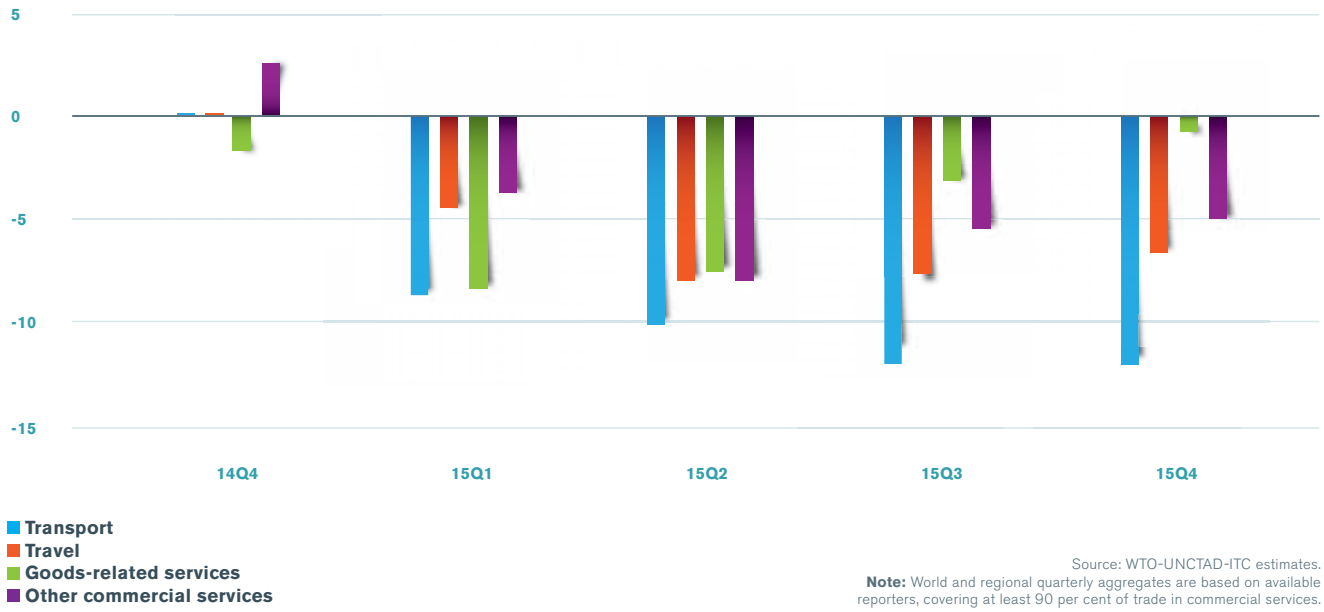
Chart 3.8 shows quarterly developments in commercial services exports in 2015 broken down by geographic regions. World exports in dollar terms were down as much as 8 per cent year-on-year in the second quarter, but by the fourth quarter the decline had moderated to around 6 per cent. The evolution of European exports followed a similar pattern, although the magnitude of the decline was greater (-12 per cent in the second quarter, -8 per cent in the fourth quarter). North America recorded a more modest contraction, with commercial services exports

Chart 3.8:
World exports of commercial services by region, 2014Q4-2015Q4
(year-on-year percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates
Note: World and regional quarterly aggregates are based on available reporters, covering at least 90 per cent of trade in commercial services.

Chart 3.9:
World exports of commercial services by main category, 2014Q4-2015Q4
(year-on-year percentage change)

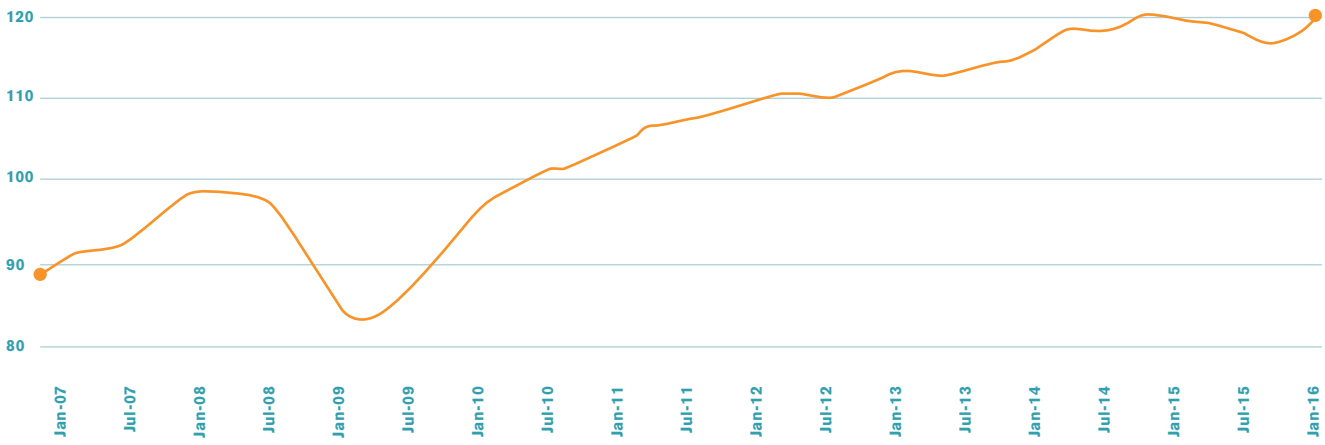


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.
Note: World and regional quarterly aggregates are based on available reporters, covering at least 90 per cent of trade in commercial services.

down 3 per cent in the final quarter compared to the same period in 2014. Asia's decline was steeper (down 6 per cent in the fourth quarter after rising 8 per cent in the equivalent period in 2014) and probably reflected a real slowdown in trade activity as well. Figures for imports by region display similar trends. Chart 3.9 shows the quarterly evolution of the dollar value of world commercial services exports in 2015 by major services categories. Transport recorded the largest contraction at year end, with exports down 12 per cent in the fourth quarter. On the other hand, goods-related services and other commercial services showed signs of recovery in the second half of the year, with respective declines of 1 per cent and 5 per cent in the final quarter.

There is no volume indicator for services trade akin to the WTO's merchandise trade volume indices, but physical measures of services trade, such as passenger arrivals and container port throughput, point to a resumption of growth after a slowdown in the middle of 2015. Chart 3.10 shows an index of container port throughput compiled by the Institute for Shipping Economics and Logistics. The seasonally adjusted trend index declined by 2.3 per cent between January and September of 2015 but then increased by 2.8 per cent between September 2015 and January 2016. Meanwhile, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reports that worldwide tourist arrivals were estimated to have risen 4.4 per cent in 2015, marking the sixth consecutive year of above average growth in tourism since the financial crisis of 2009. These figures suggest that commercial services trade may have suffered a setback in the middle of 2015 but has since started to recover.

Chart 3.10:
Container shipping throughput index, January 2007 - January 2016
(seasonally adjusted trend index, 2010=100)



Source: Institute for Shipping Economics and Logistics

World trade and output in early 2016

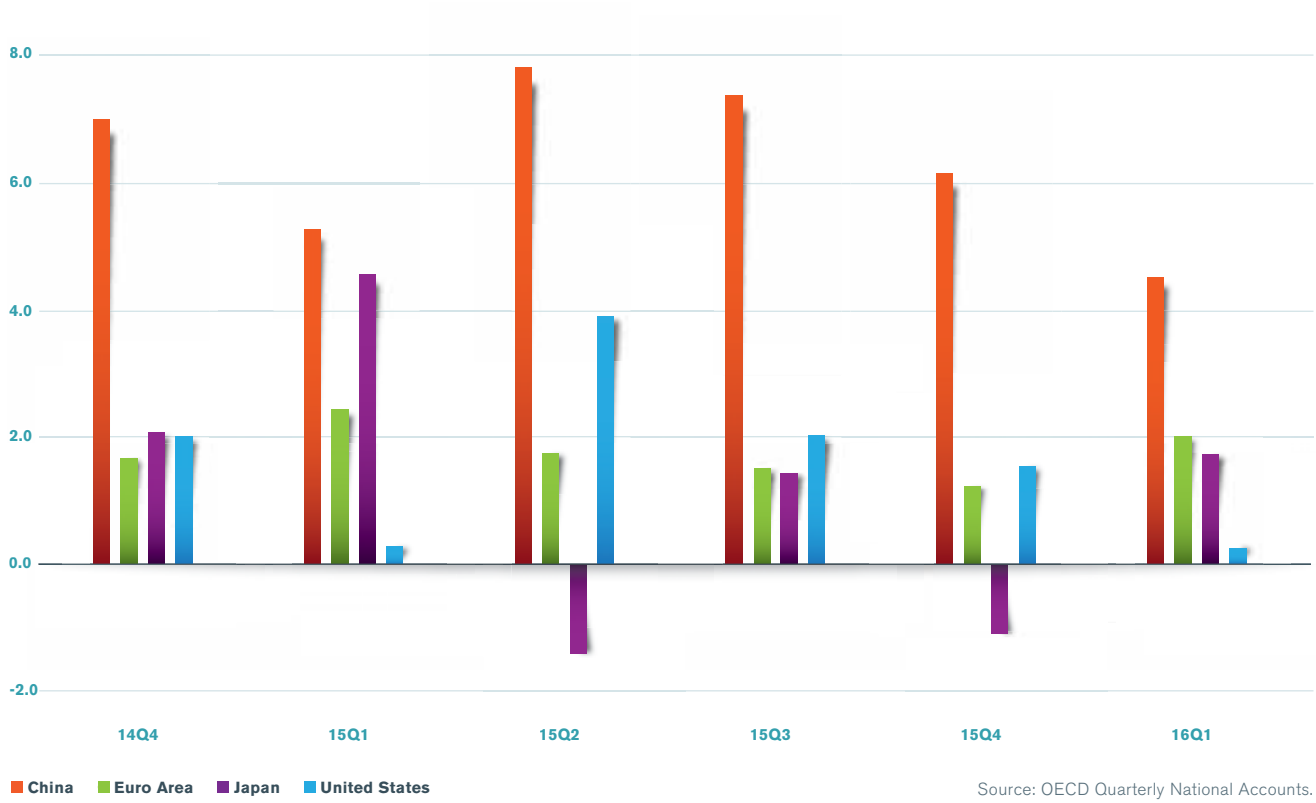
The outlook for the world economy and world trade remained subdued in the opening months of 2016.

Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth was modest in the United States and the euro area in the final quarter of 2015. Meanwhile, output slowed in China and contracted in Japan. China's economy slowed further in the first quarter of 2016, but indicators of business and consumer sentiment suggested that growth would remain stable at a lower but more sustainable rate. Growth also eased in the United States in the first quarter of 2016 but accelerated in the euro area. Finally, Japan's GDP continued to alternate between positive and negative growth with a rebound in the first quarter (see Chart 3.11). Current economic forecasts for the whole of 2016 at the time of writing point to another year of weak, uneven growth in both real GDP and merchandise trade volume.

Monthly merchandise trade data for the first quarter of 2016 indicate stabilization in the dollar value of trade flows in the latest months (see Chart 3.12). Imports of the United States were up 4 per cent year-on-year in February, the largest increase since December 2014. On the export side, however, shipments from the United States were down 4 per cent compared to the same month in the previous year, but this was the least negative result in 14 months. Meanwhile, year-on-year growth in both exports and imports for the European Union was effectively zero in February following many months of contraction.

China's exports surged 11 per cent in March while imports were less negative compared with previous months, at -8 per cent. The 1 per cent decline in Japan's imports for March was the best result since January 2015, and although import growth remained negative at -9 per cent, this was less negative than the 20 per cent declines that became routine in 2015.

Chart 3.11:
GDP growth of selected economies, 2014Q4-2016Q1
(annualized per cent change, seasonally adjusted)

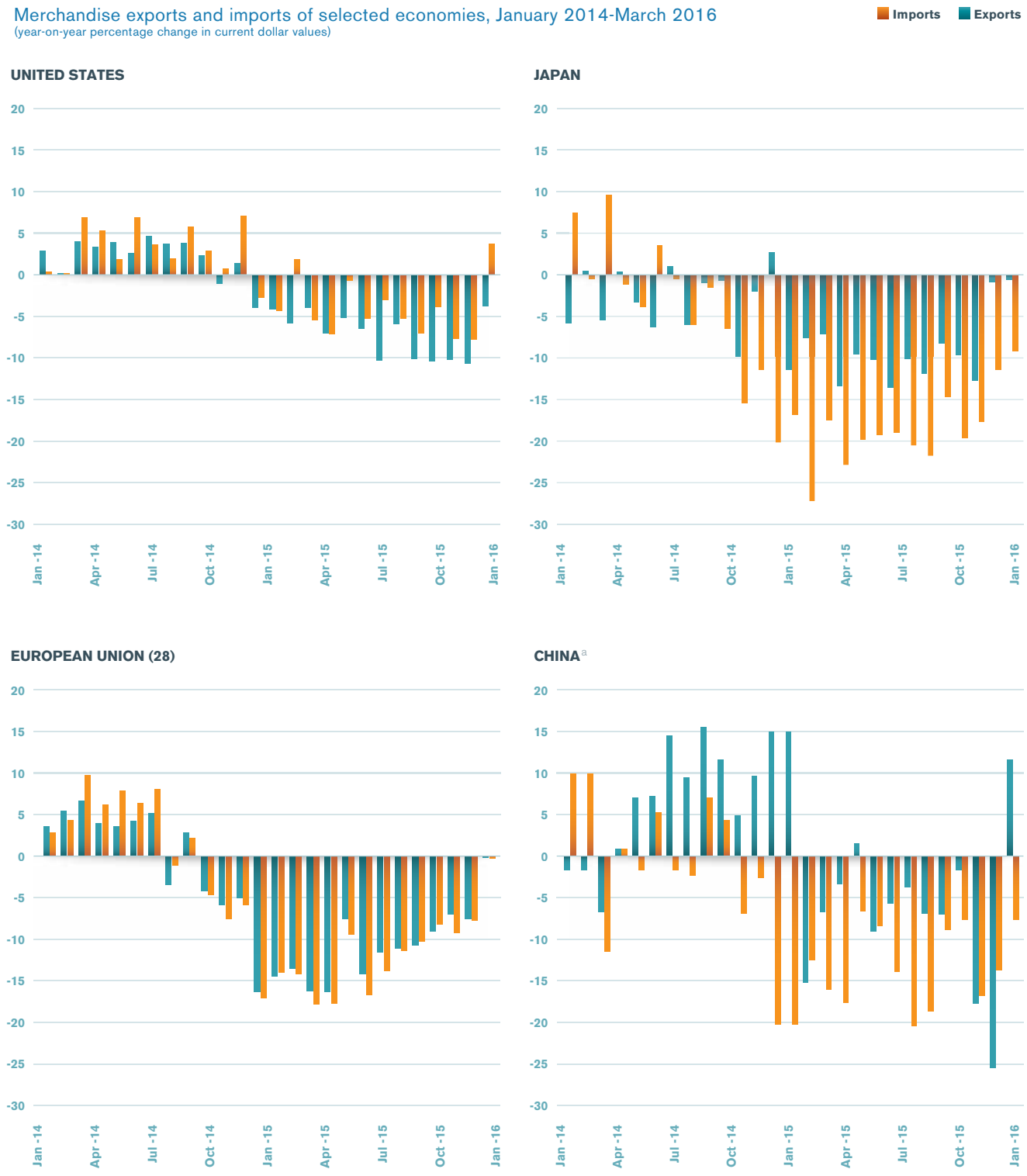


Source: OECD Quarterly National Accounts.

Chart 3.12:

Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2014-March 2016

(year-on-year percentage change in current dollar values)



a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year.

Sources: IMF International Financial Statistics, Global Trade Information Services GTA database, national statistics.

Chapter IV

Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services

The share of manufactured goods in total merchandise exports was just over 70 per cent in 2015, up from 67 per cent in 2014. The share of agricultural products also increased slightly to around 10 per cent in 2015. This was mostly due to the sharp decline in the value of fuels and mining products whose share dropped to 18 per cent in 2015, from 20 per cent in 2014.

In 2015, the world transport sector fell by 10 per cent as container shipping rates fell sharply due to lower demand especially in developing economies. Global travel receipts also decreased largely as a result of strong exchange rate fluctuations rather than declining demand for international tourism. The aggregate category “other commercial services”, which account for more than half of services exported worldwide, contracted by 5 per cent. Construction was the hardest hit services sector (-15 per cent), reflecting a fall in exports in both developed and developing economies.

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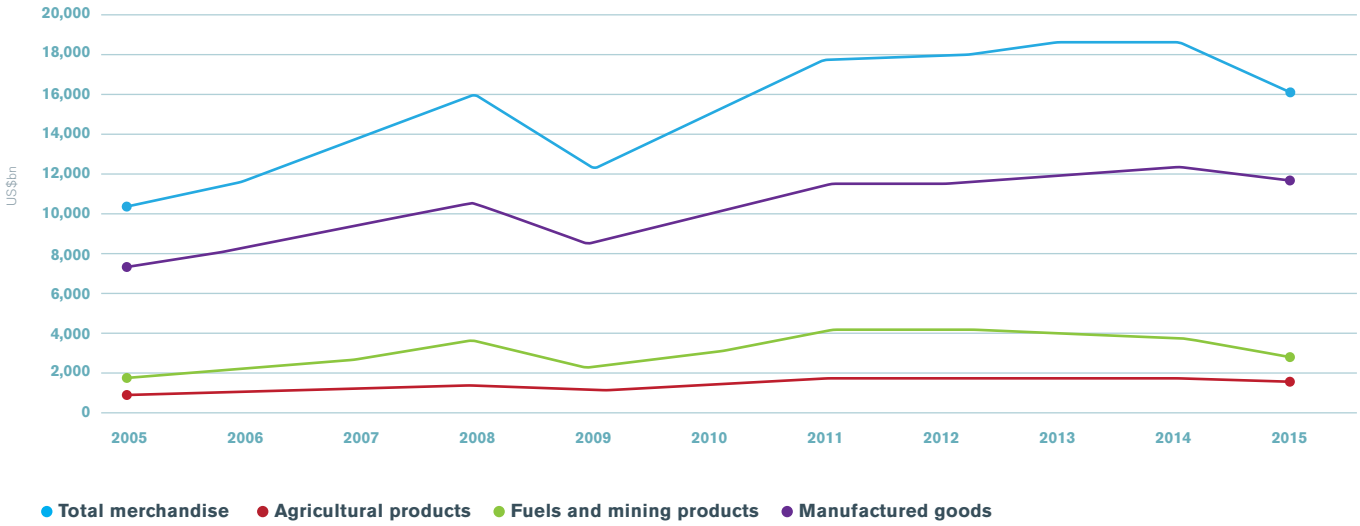
Merchandise trade

The dollar value of merchandise trade fell by 13 per cent in 2015. This was mostly caused by a fall in the value of world exports of fuels and mining products, which declined at a dramatic rate (-25 per cent compared with -6 per cent in 2014). The decline was due to a sharp decrease in prices and a significant decrease in demand. Exports of agricultural products fell by 11 per cent, while exports of manufactured goods declined by 5 per cent (see Chart 4.1).

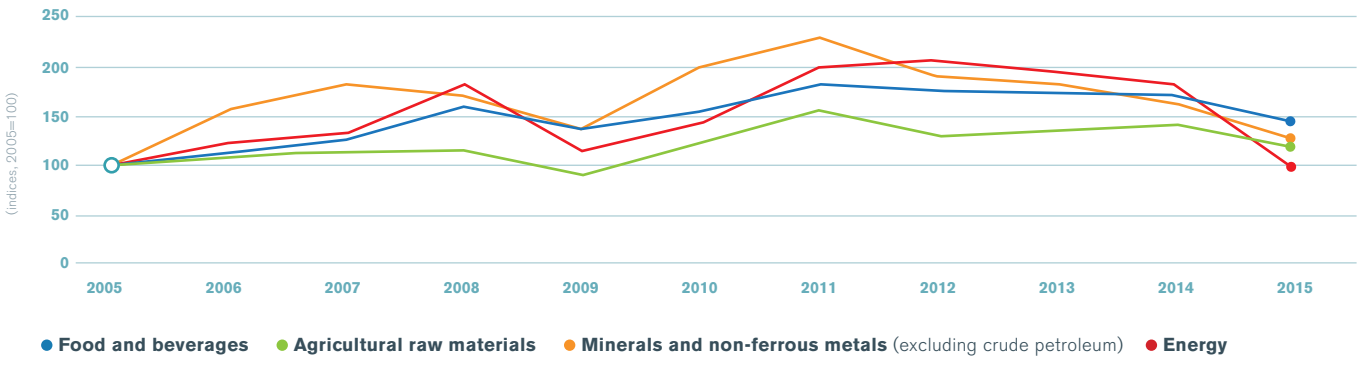
The reduction in the price of commodities in 2015 was especially steep for fuels (see Chart 4.2). For exporting countries, this decline has been partially compensated by an increase in the dollar exchange rate (short-term fluctuations between the US dollar and commodity prices are often negatively correlated). But the decline in commodity prices was also due to the slow-down in the Chinese economy and an increase in world supply as many projects – fuelled by high prices after 2003 – reached maturity. Financial volatility is also responsible for higher uncertainty and lower investment worldwide, leading to a further reduction in demand for minerals and oil (see Table A67).

Chart 4.1:
World merchandise exports, 2005-2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.2:
Fluctuations in international prices, 2005-2015



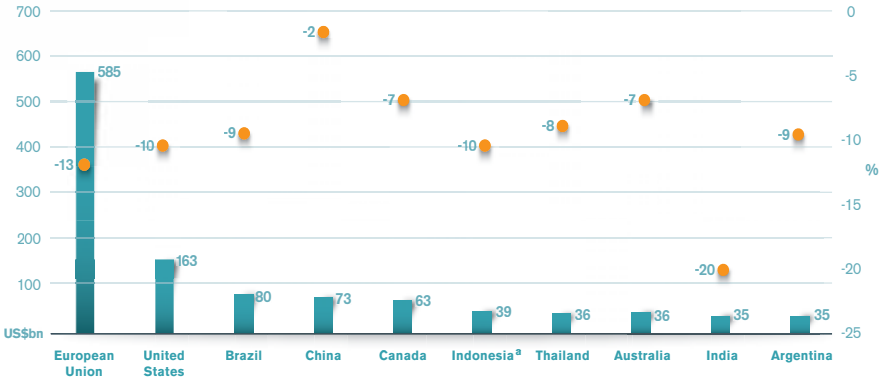
Source: IMF

Regarding agricultural products in 2015, the ranking of the top six exporters remained unchanged compared with the previous year (see Chart 4.3). India dropped two places to ninth position while Thailand and Australia improved their ranking. Argentina remained in tenth position. All of the major exporters of agricultural products experienced a decline in exports in 2015, with India recording the most significant fall (-19 per cent) and China the smallest decline (-2 per cent) (see Table A14). The top ten exporters represented 72.7 per cent of world agricultural exports in 2015, down 0.2 per cent on their share in 2014.

Major exporters of fuels and mining products suffered from the dramatic decline in prices for fuels and minerals in 2015 – recording a significant fall in exports ranging from -14 per cent for China to -47 per cent for Saudi-Arabia (see Chart 4.4) (see Table A15). The share in world trade of the top ten exporters declined to 50 per cent in 2015, compared with 60 per cent in 2000. This reflects increasing geographical diversification in the exporting of fuels and mining products.

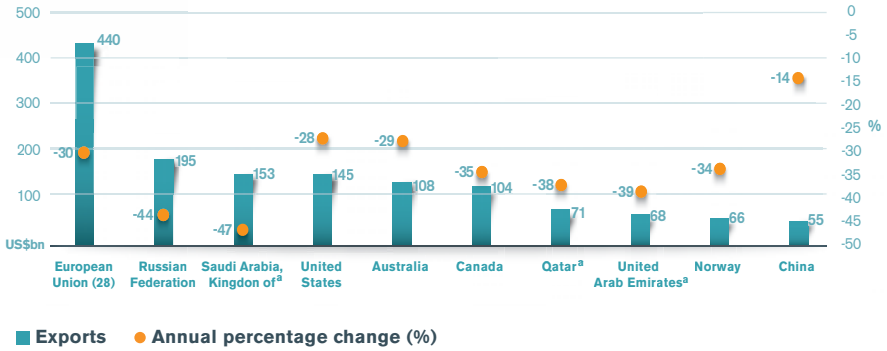
World exports of iron and steel were heavily affected by falling prices for steel and iron ores and a decline in demand in 2015. The top ten exporters saw a marked decrease in annual exports – ranging from -9 per cent for Brazil to -39 per cent for the Russian Federation and Ukraine (see Chart 4.5) (see Table A17). The top four exporters remained the same as in 2014. Russia dropped from fifth to sixth position while Ukraine dropped two places, to ninth position. Brazil broke into the top ten, reaching eighth position compared with 11th place in 2014. Among the major exporters, Brazil's exports suffered the least.

Chart 4.3:
Top ten exporters of agricultural products, 2015



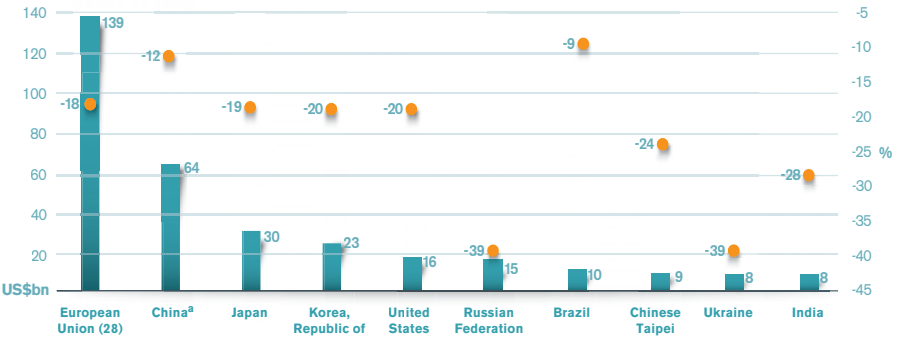
[a] Includes Secretariat estimates. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.4:
Top ten exporters of fuels and mining products, 2015



[a] Includes Secretariat estimates. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.5:
Top ten exporters of iron and steel, 2015



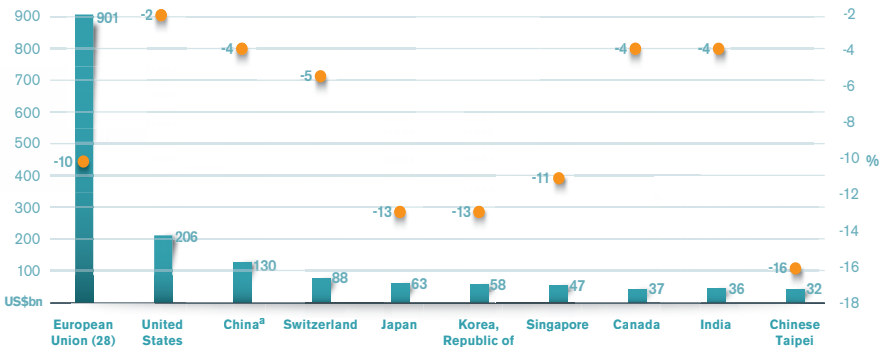
[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. Source: WTO Secretariat.

The ranking of the major exporters of chemicals remained mostly unchanged in 2015. Only India improved its position, from tenth to ninth place, while Chinese Taipei dropped one place, to tenth position (see Chart 4.6). All major exporters saw a decrease in their exports in 2015. US exports declined the least (-2 per cent) while Chinese Taipei's fell by the most (-16 per cent). Between 2000 and 2015, China expanded its share in the world market the most (increasing it by 5 percentage points and reaching a market share of almost 7 per cent in 2015) while the European Union experienced the biggest loss in market share (-6 percentage points). The top ten exporters accounted for almost 86 per cent of world exports of chemicals in 2015 (see Table A18).

Among the top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment (see Chart 4.7), only Hong Kong (China) and the Republic of Korea increased the value of their exports (by +3 per cent and +1 per cent respectively). All other major exporters saw a decline in the value of their exports, varying from -1 per cent (China) to -10 per cent (European Union and Malaysia). The export of office and telecom equipment is still concentrated among a small group of economies – even if the market share of the top ten decreased slightly to 89.6 per cent in 2015 from 90.1 per cent in 2000 (see Table A20).

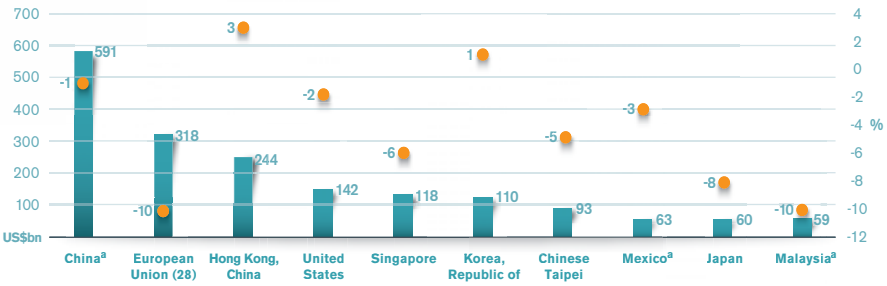
The ranking of the top ten exporters of automotive products remained unchanged in 2015, with the European Union (49 per cent share of world exports), Japan (10 per cent) and the United States (10 per cent) in the first three positions (see Chart 4.8). Of the top ten exporters, only

Chart 4.6:
Top ten exporters of chemicals, 2015



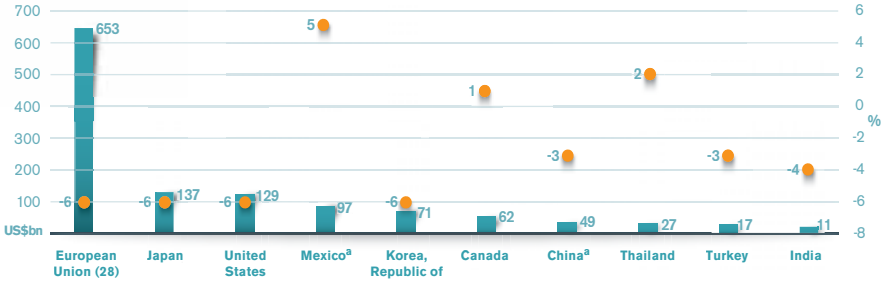
[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.7:
Top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment, 2015



[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.8:
Top ten exporters of automotive products, 2015



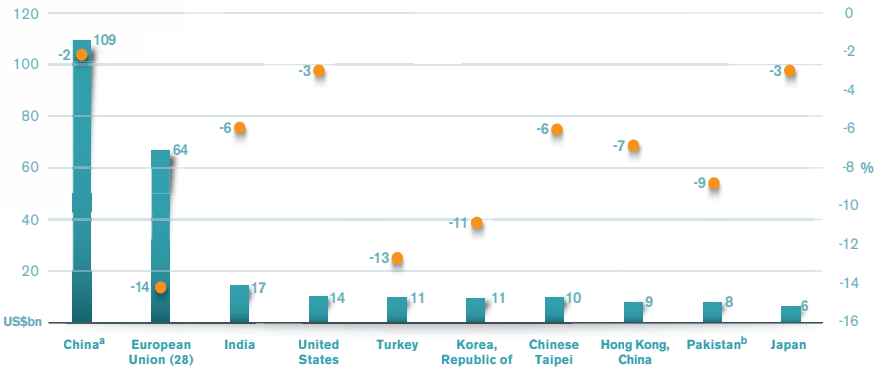
[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. Source: WTO Secretariat.

three saw an increase in the value of their exports in 2015: Mexico (+5 per cent), Thailand (+2 per cent) and Canada (+1 per cent). The other top ten exporters recorded declines (ranging from -3 per cent to -6 per cent). Collectively, the top ten exporters accounted for almost 95 per cent of world exports of automotive products in 2015 (compared with 96 per cent in 2000) (see Table A21).

China, the European Union and India remained the top three exporters of textiles in 2015 (see Chart 4.9). Altogether, they accounted for almost two-thirds of world exports. The top ten exporters all experienced a decline in the value of their exports in 2015, with the highest declines seen in the European Union (-14 per cent) and Turkey (-13 per cent). The smallest decline was recorded in China (-2 per cent) (see Table A22).

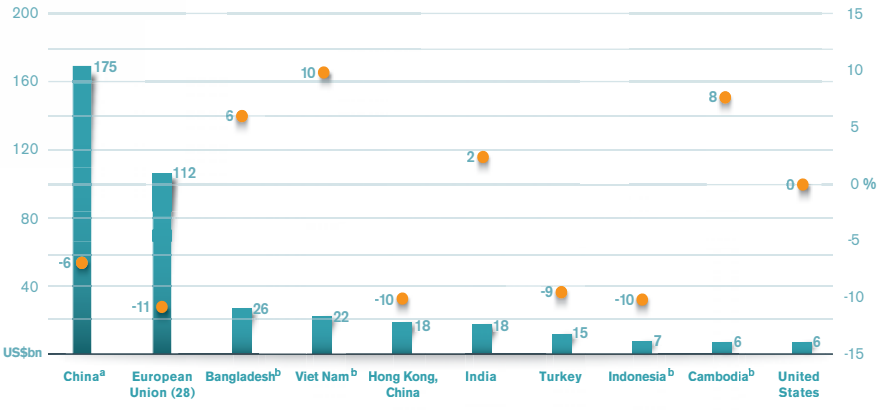
Among the top ten exporters of clothing (see Chart 4.10), increases in export values were recorded by Viet Nam (+10 per cent), Cambodia (+8 per cent), Bangladesh (+6 per cent) and India (+2 per cent). The other major exporters saw stagnation in their export values (United States) or recorded a decline (all other top ten economies). In 2015, the top ten accounted for 87 per cent of world exports of clothing.

Chart 4.9:
Top ten exporters of textiles, 2015



[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. [b] Includes Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.10:
Top ten exporters of clothing, 2015



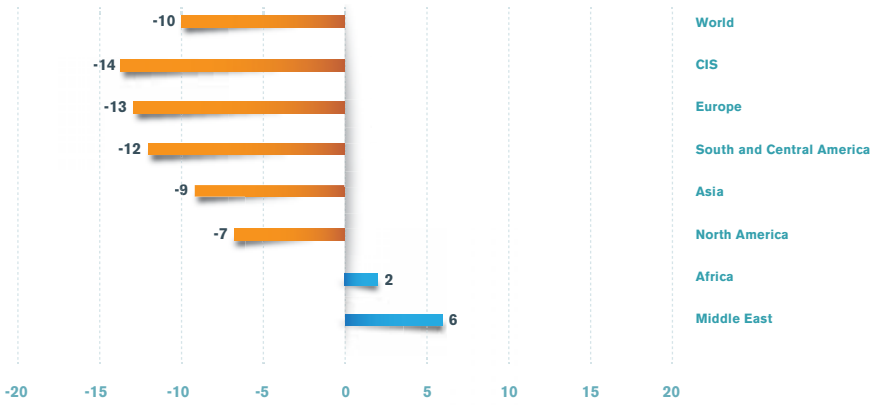
[a] Includes significant shipments through processing zones. [b] Includes Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Trade in commercial services

Transport

The transport sector experienced a difficult year in 2015. Container shipping rates fell sharply and the shipping sector suffered from overcapacity due to lower demand in developing economies. Global air freight volumes slowed in particular in Asia and in Europe, reflecting weaker merchandise trade flows. In contrast, cheaper global air fares resulting from collapsing oil prices boosted international air passenger traffic, which rose by 6.5 per cent[1], a record for the past decade.

Chart 4.11:
World transport exports by region, 2015
(annual percentage change)

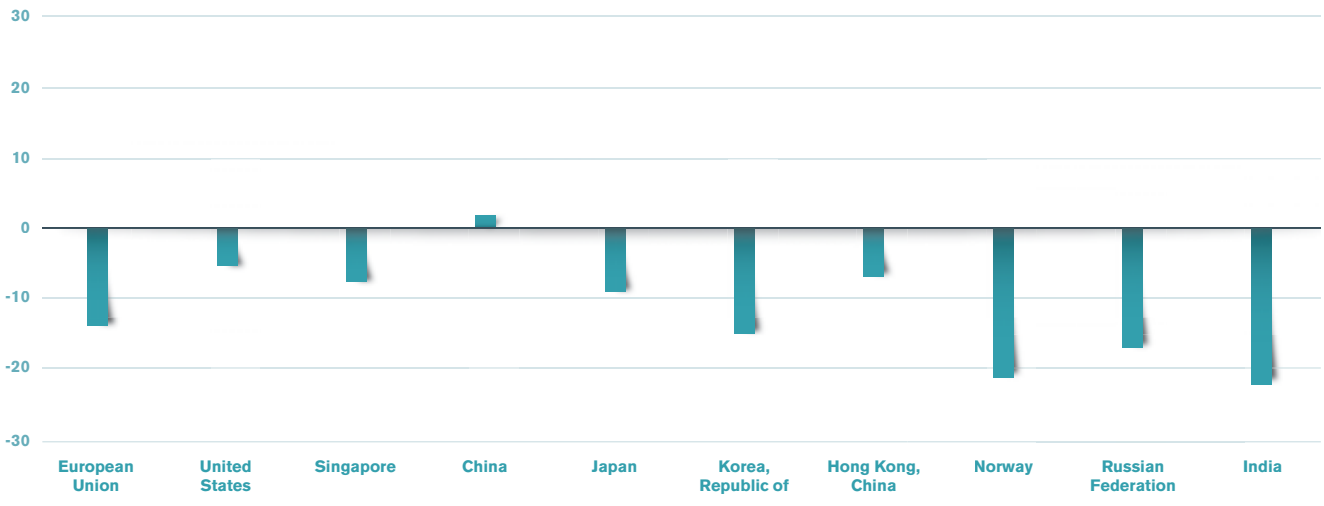


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

In 2015, world transport exports fell by 10 per cent to US$ 875 billion, with sharp declines in most regions (see Chart 4.11). In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), exports dropped by 14 per cent as air transport services sunk by 26 per cent. In Europe, the decline was 13 per cent, with international sea transport exports falling by 17 per cent. Transport receipts in South and Central America were down by 12 per cent. The contraction was less pronounced in Asian economies, as China's transport exports remained positive (+1 per cent) while they plummeted in other leading exporting economies in the region (see Chart 4.12) (see Table A25).

By contrast, transport receipts expanded by 6 per cent in the Middle East, the fastest growing region. The Middle Eastern air transport industry recorded strong growth, with international air freight and air passenger transport expanding by more than 10 per cent in 2015.

Chart 4.12:
Leading transport exporters, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

[1] IATA "Air freight market analysis" and "Air passanger market analysis" (December 2015)

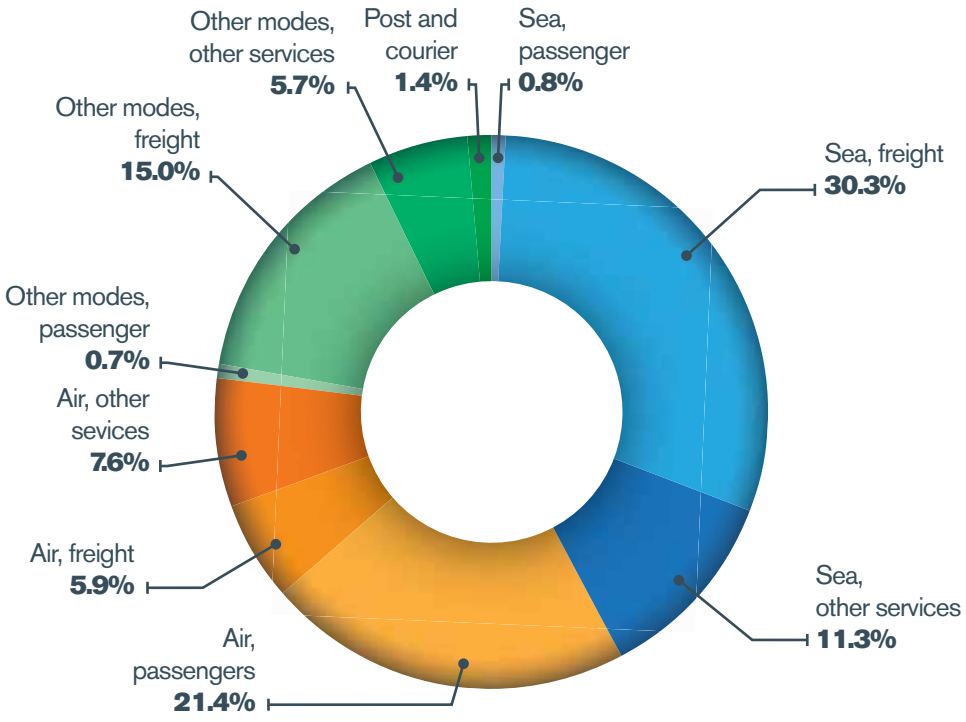
Freight accounts for the largest part of world transport exports

More than half of global transport exports relate to freight transport. In particular, seaborne freight represents the largest share, at 30 per cent in 2014. International freight transport through railways, roads and inland waterways accounted for 15 per cent, while airborne freight accounted for an additional 6 per cent.

Supporting and auxiliary transport services performed in ports, airports or railways, such as cargo handling, storage and warehousing, formed overall around one-quarter of world transport exports. By comparison, passenger transport by air was estimated at only 21 per cent of the total.

World transport exports mirror closely trends in global merchandise trade flows. Even record performances in international air passenger traffic, as in 2015, cannot offset negative developments in goods transport.

Estimated structure of world transport exports, 2014
(percentage)



Source: WTO estimates.

In 2015, world travel exports fell by 5 per cent (see Table A25) to US$ 1,230 billion, largely as a result of strong exchange rate fluctuations, in particular the appreciation of the US dollar against major world currencies, rather than declining demand for international tourism (see Chart 4.13). Despite rising security concerns and geopolitical tensions in various destinations, global international tourist arrivals grew by 4 per cent, reaching 1,184 million in 2015.

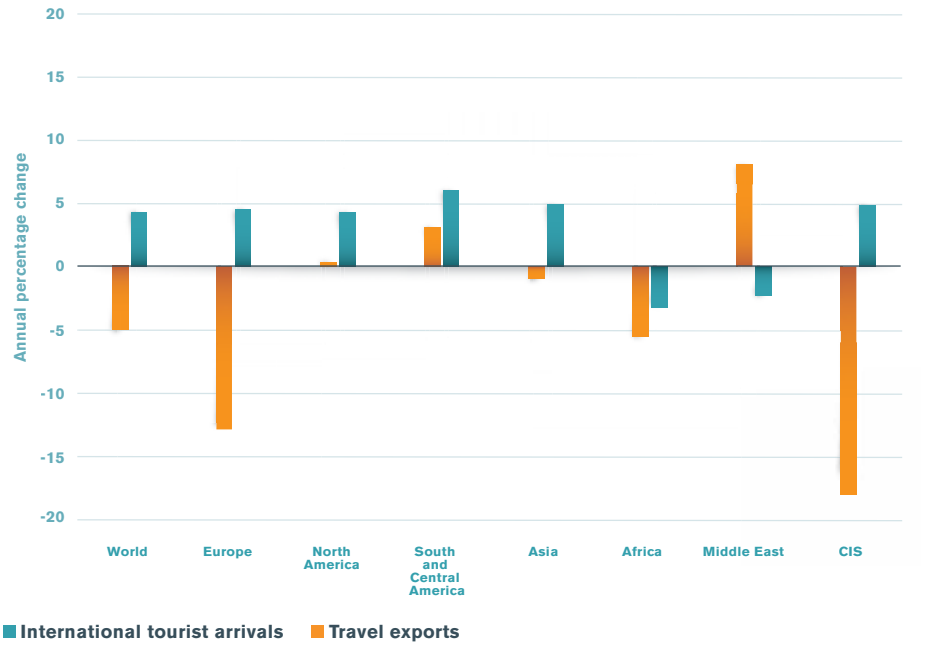
Europe saw international tourist arrivals rise by 5 per cent in 2015, or by an additional 24 million tourists compared to 2014, with the European hotel industry recording the highest growth in occupancy rates. However, in dollar terms Europe's travel receipts dropped by 13 per cent. Similarly, in the CIS, travel exports dropped by 17 per cent while international tourists were up by 5 per cent. Africa was the only region with plunging travel exports due to falling international tourists following terrorist attacks in some economies and fear of Ebola. Increasing foreign tourists, in particular from the United States, boosted travel receipts in South and Central America and the Caribbean, which expanded by 3 per cent.

The leading economies for travel exports had mixed experiences in 2015, particularly in Asia, where receipts dropped by 26 per cent in Macao, China, while they were up by 16 per cent in Thailand and by 35 per cent in Japan (see Chart 4.14) (see Table A33).

Other commercial services

"Other commercial services" account for more than half of services exported worldwide (see Chart 4.15). In 2015,

Chart 4.13:
World travel exports and international tourist arrivals by region, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO calculations based on UNWTO data and WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

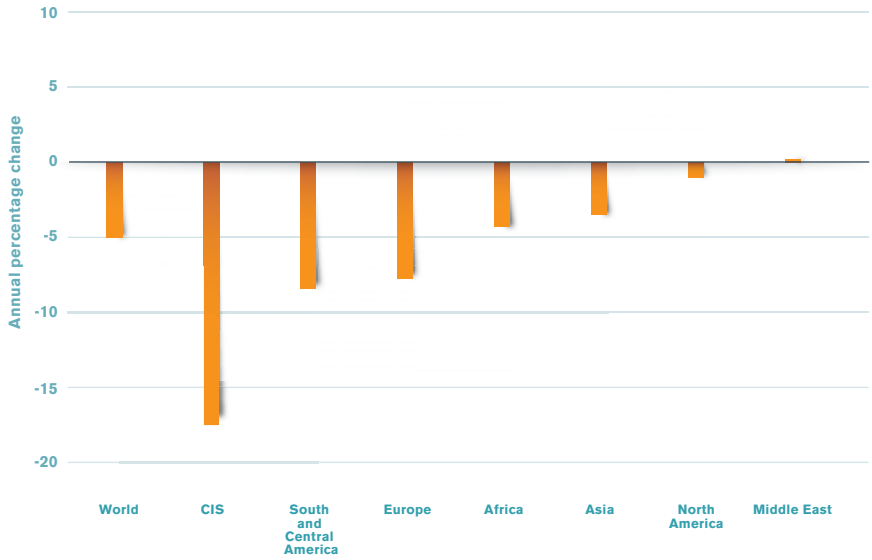
Chart 4.14:
Leading exporters of travel, 2015
(annual percentage change)

these services declined by 5 per cent to US$ 2,495 billion (see Table A34). The steepest fall was recorded in the CIS, where exports dropped by 17 per cent followed by South and Central America (-8 per cent). These declines reflected negative growth in the Russian Federation (-21 per cent) and Brazil (-16 per cent). In Europe, exports dropped by 7 per cent as the European Union's exports decreased.

Most leading exporters of other commercial services recorded significant declines in 2015 (see Chart 4.16). India and Hong Kong, China, were the only economies with positive growth above 1 per cent, rising by 2 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. In the United States, the increase was a modest 0.7 per cent (see Table A35).

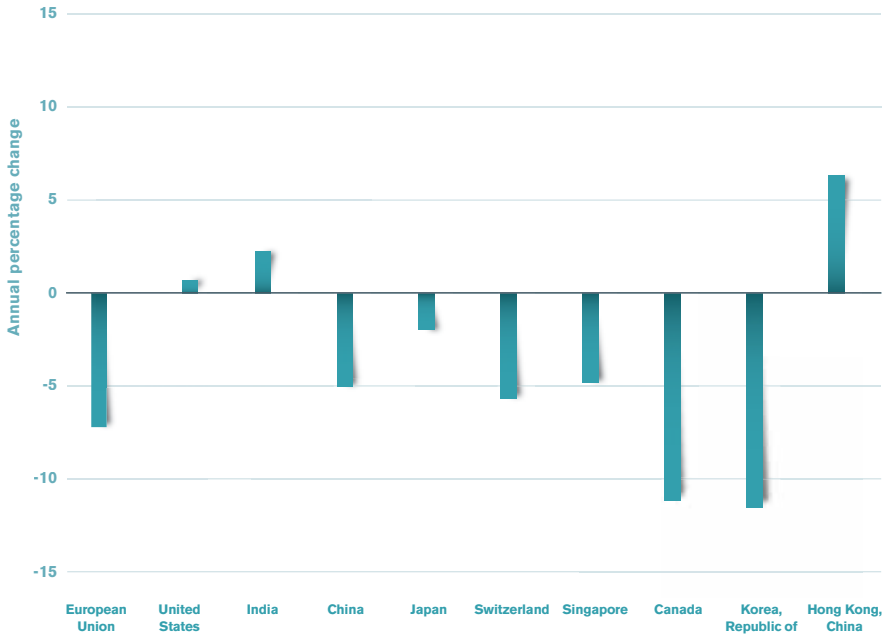
All categories of other commercial services decreased, but some were more adversely affected than others (see Chart 4.17). Construction was the hardest hit services sector (-15 per cent), reflecting a drop in exports in both developed and developing economies, such as the European Union (-21 per cent), Japan (-6 per cent) and the Republic of Korea (-30 per cent) (see Table A37). In the latter, the fall was due to a significant contraction in building projects in the Middle East, a key export market. In recent years, the Republic of Korea has specialized in building refinery and petrochemical plants as well as power plants. Among top exporters, China was the only economy with strong growth (8 per cent) (see Table A37), reflecting thriving construction activity notably in African countries. For both the Republic of Korea and China, construction exports are essentially trade with other developing countries.

Chart 4.15:
World exports of other commercial services by region, 2015
(annual percentage change)



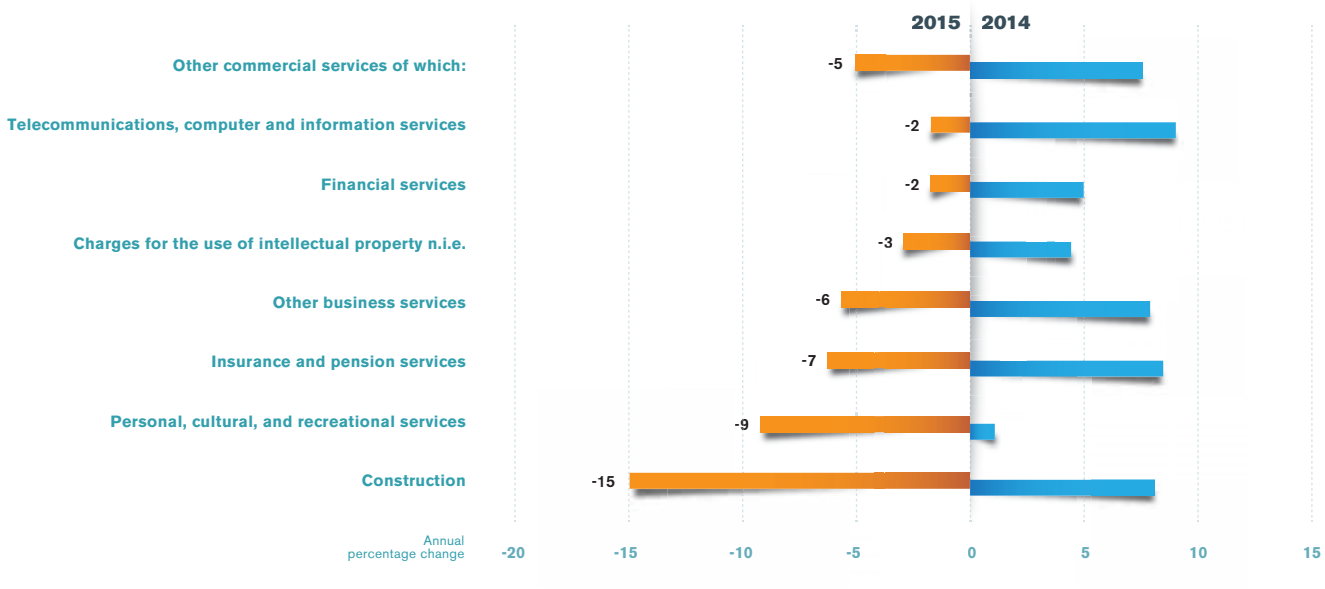
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.
Note: "Other commercial services" covers: construction; insurance and pension services; financial services; charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.; telecommunications, computer and information services; other business services; and personal, cultural and recreational services.

Chart 4.16:
Leading exporters of other commercial services, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 4.17:
World exports of other commercial services by main category, 2015
(annual percentage change)

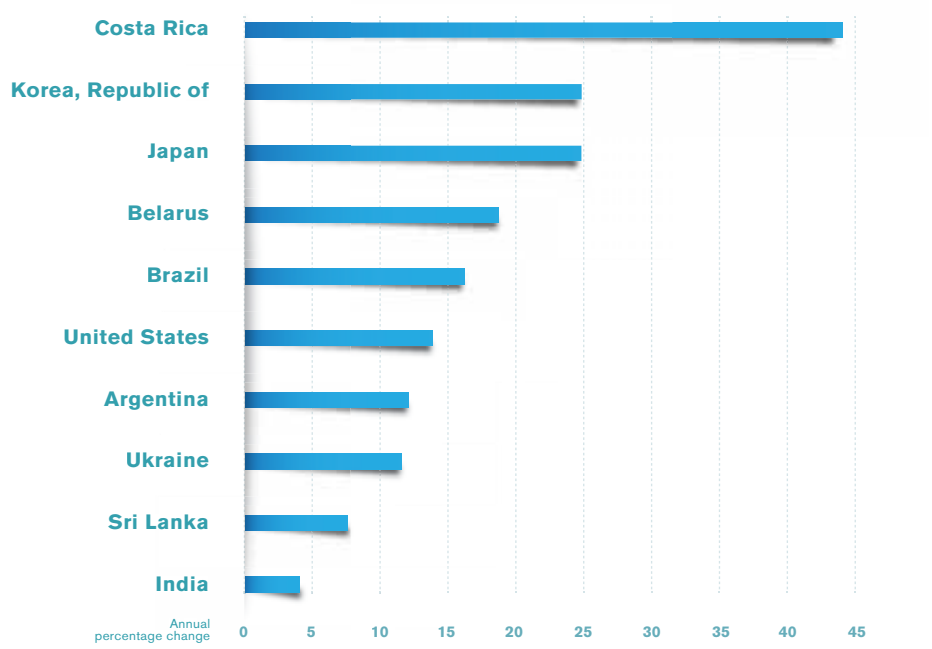


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Computer services was the most resilient services sector in 2015, as it has been in other periods in which trade has contracted. This is due to a regular global demand for cost-efficient technologies, the development of innovative software in various sectors such as manufacturing, finance, insurance, healthcare and education as well as the pressing need to address IT security concerns.

In 2015, the IT services sector expanded rapidly in many emerging exporters (see Chart 4.18). In Costa Rica, the third-largest supplier of computer services in South and Central America, exports were up by 43 per cent, followed by Brazil (16 per cent) and Argentina (12 per cent). Double-digit growth was reported also in Asian exporters, such as the Republic of Korea and Japan, both growing by 25 per cent, as well as in the United States (14 per cent) (see Table A47).

Chart 4.18:
Exports of computer services in selected economies, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Global value chains

Estimating trade in terms of value added provides a new perspective on trade patterns. The OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database provides data on the origin of the value added in gross exports. This can be used to outline trade flows taking place within global value chains (GVCs). TiVA data is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.3) that covers all sectors of the economy, including primary products, manufactured goods and services.

International supply chains in the chemicals industry

The chemicals industry is a sector dominated by supply chains. The chemicals market faces strong international competition, and companies make use of supply chains to optimize their production or services and to make cost savings.

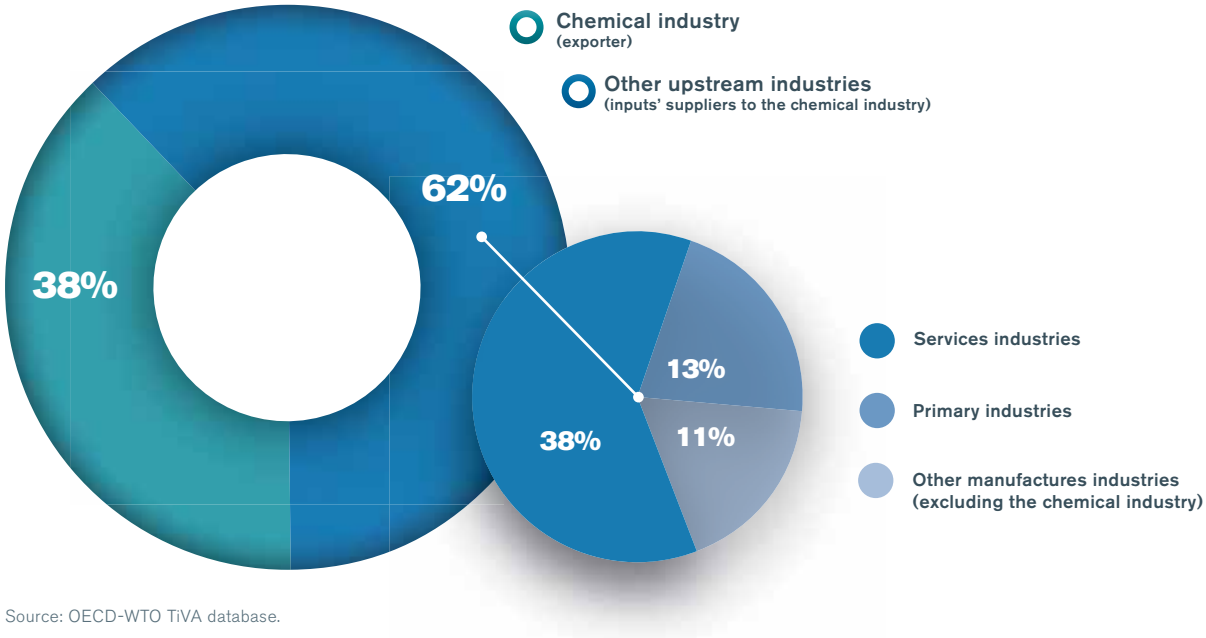
The ISIC definition of the chemical industry includes basic chemicals (plastics, synthetic rubber, etc.), agrochemical products (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), pharmaceutical products, cosmetic products (soap, perfume, etc.) and synthetic fibres.

TiVA data shows that around 62 per cent of the value added in chemicals exports in 2011 (the latest year for which data is available in the TiVA database) originated from other industries supplying inputs to chemical firms to allow them to produce goods and services for export (see Chart 4.19).

The share of "upstream" services inputs in the overall value added in chemicals exports reached 38 per cent in 2011 of which the "wholesale and retail trade" industry represented 12 per cent, reflecting the distribution networks that support the production process and that ensure the circulation of intermediate goods within the supply chain. "Research and development and other business activities" accounted for more than 10 per cent of the value added in world exports of chemicals. "Transport and storage" services accounted for 4 per cent of its value added exports, reflecting the fact that the chemicals sector is transport-intensive.

Among primary industry inputs, raw materials, such as "mining and quarrying" products, are essential for the production of chemicals. These accounted for 11 per cent of the value added.

Chart 4.19:
World exports in chemical products - Origin of value added, 2011
(per cent share in gross exports of chemicals)



Source: OECD-WTO TiVA database.

The breakdown between domestic and foreign value added content in chemicals exports reveals to what extent domestic content contributes to exports in this sector and how much the economy depends on foreign production partners for the foreign value added content of exports.

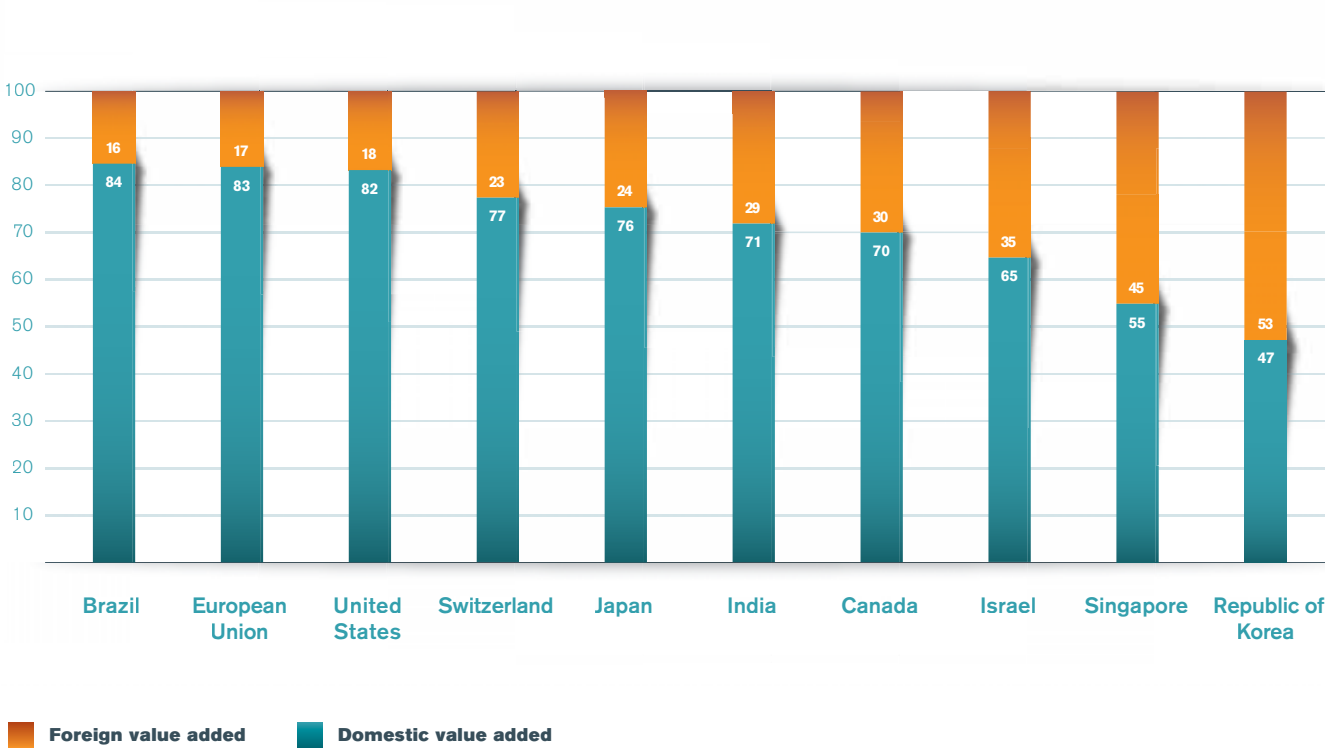
Chart 4.20 shows that for most countries, chemicals exports have a higher proportion of domestic rather than foreign value added content but the share varies significantly. The foreign value added content corresponds to the upstream supply of intermediate goods and services from foreign companies for the production of chemicals exports. The level of foreign value added content depends on multiple factors, such as the size of the exporting economy and its capacity to host the required production processes, the economy's level of industrial specialization and its position in the supply chain.

Chemicals supply chains in the European Union are concentrated among its member countries, with 83 per cent of the value added in exports in 2011 sourced from within the EU. Germany, France and the United Kingdom are the main suppliers of value added, with 22 per cent, 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of the value added in EU exports of chemicals. The United States is the main non-EU contributor to EU exports of chemicals, with 5 per cent of the value added in 2011, mainly from services sectors such as research and development or wholesale/retail distribution services.

Large economies such as the United States or Japan have a high share of domestic content in their chemicals exports. This is because their domestic production networks have the capacity to meet the needs of exporting industries, and their chemical industry therefore relies to a lesser extent on international supply chains to produce their exports.

The share of domestic content in chemicals exports is also high in Brazil,

Chart 4.20:
Domestic and foreign value added content in chemicals exports – selected economies, 2011
(per cent share in gross exports of chemicals)



Source: OECD-WTO TiVA database.

whose exports contained only 16 per cent of foreign value added content in 2011. This is because Brazil's chemicals industry is one of the largest in the southern hemisphere, and the country has its own natural resources and industrial infrastructure to produce basic raw materials or petrochemical products used in the chemical industry. Switzerland also incorporates a high level of domestic value added in its exports of chemical products. This is due to its specialization in high-grade products and the application of innovative processes and its high-skilled workforce.

Among the economies shown in Chart 4.20, the Republic of Korea has the lowest share of domestic value added content in chemical exports, at just 47 per cent in 2011. This is because Korean firms have established vertical supply chains with a number of countries to optimize the production process, to generate cost savings and to import raw materials such as oil products, which they largely source from Saudi Arabia. TiVA data reveals that Saudi Arabia plays a key role in the international chemicals industry as a core supplier of oil products to many countries.

Chapter V

Trading patterns: Global and regional perspectives

In 2015, China was once again the world's leading merchandise exporter and the United States the leading merchandise importer. The top five traders – namely China, United States, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom – accounted for more than one-third of world trade while the top three countries accounted for more than one-quarter. A fall in prices in international markets had a particular impact on Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, other commodity exporters and regional trade agreements in general.

The United States remained the leading trader of commercial services. However, China, which ranked second, was the only economy with positive growth for both exports and imports. In 2015, all regions, with the exception of the Middle East, experienced declines in their exports of services.

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Merchandise trade

Top performers

China, the United States, Germany and Japan remained the top four traders for both merchandise exports and imports in 2015 (see Chart 5.1). China was the leading exporter, with total exports of US$ 2.27 trillion and a 14 per cent share of world exports, followed by the United States (US$ 1.50 trillion, 9 per cent), Germany (US$ 1.33 trillion, 8 per cent) and Japan (US$ 624 billion, 4 per cent). The fifth biggest exporter was the Netherlands, with total exports of US$ 567 billion, representing a 3 per cent share of world exports (see Table A6).

The leading importer was the United States, with imports totalling US$ 2.31 trillion, representing a 14 per cent share of the global total, followed by China (US$ 1.68 trillion, 10 per cent), Germany (US$ 1.05 trillion, 6 per cent) and Japan (US$ 648 billion, 4 per cent). The United Kingdom was the fifth biggest importer of goods, with imports amounting to US$ 626 billion, representing 4 per cent of world imports (see Table A6).

The European Union experienced a decline of 12 per cent in the value of its exports in 2015 following an average of 2 per cent growth in 2012-14. Asia overtook Europe for the first time in terms of share of world exports in 2015 (36.17 per cent compared with 36.15 for Europe). Europe and Asia, the leading destinations of exports, saw their imports drop by 13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively in 2015.

Since the financial crisis in 2008, the European Union and the United States have experienced similar trade patterns in terms of exports and imports. Though more volatile than GDP, exports and imports from these two

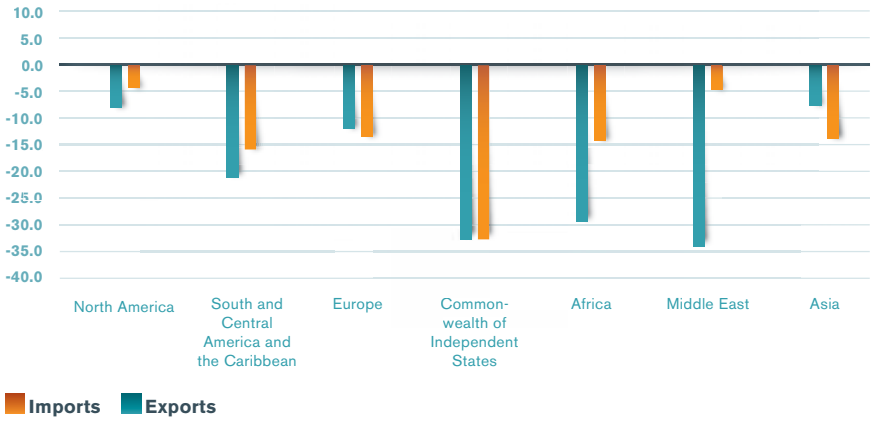
Chart 5.1:
Merchandise trade of world's leading traders, 2011-2015
(annual percentage change, %)

traders have followed a similar pattern to GDP growth. Conversely, countries such as China and Japan have seen varying trends for their exports and imports. For instance, in 2015, China's imports dropped by 14 per cent while its exports declined by only 3 per cent (see Chart 5.1).

Exports from emerging economies declined in 2015. In particular, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela experienced significant declines (see Tables A6 and A7). Total exports from this group of countries fell by 11 per cent in 2015, bringing the total value of exports to about US$ 5 trillion, representing 30 per cent of the world total. The largest among this group were Russia (32 per cent), India (17 per cent) and Brazil (15 per cent).

Both China and Mexico were relatively resilient to the decline in exports compared with other developing economies, recording a fall of 3 and 4 per cent respectively. China, however, experienced a large decline of 14 per cent for imports. Mexico's decline in imports was not as drastic, falling by 2 per cent.

Chart 5.2:
Merchandise trade by region, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Regional performance

In dollar terms, Asia was the best performing region in 2015 followed by Europe and North America. Its overall merchandise exports amounted to US$ 5.961 trillion, followed by Europe's US$ 5.958 trillion and North America's US$ 2.3 trillion. The regions' exports declined by 7, 12 and 8 per cent respectively (see Chart 5.2).

Africa's exports experienced a significant 30 per cent decline in dollar terms in 2015. Accounting for about 40 per cent of the region's exports, Sub-Saharan oil-exporting countries, such as Equatorial Guinea and Congo, were significantly affected by the 60 per cent decline in oil prices. Nigeria saw a decline of almost 50 per cent (see Table A7) in its export revenues in dollar terms (see Chart 5.3). This weakness was also due to a variety of other factors, including slow growth in North Africa and domestic and political turmoil. Growth in South Africa and Morocco was relatively better than the average for the region, with a less marked decline in the value of their exports.

Asia experienced the lowest regional decline in total exports in 2015, with a fall of 7 per cent. However, the larger Asian economies, such as Malaysia and the Philippines (net exporters of manufactured products), experienced a decline of 15 per cent

Chart 5.3:
Merchandise exports from Africa, 2005-2015
(million US dollars)

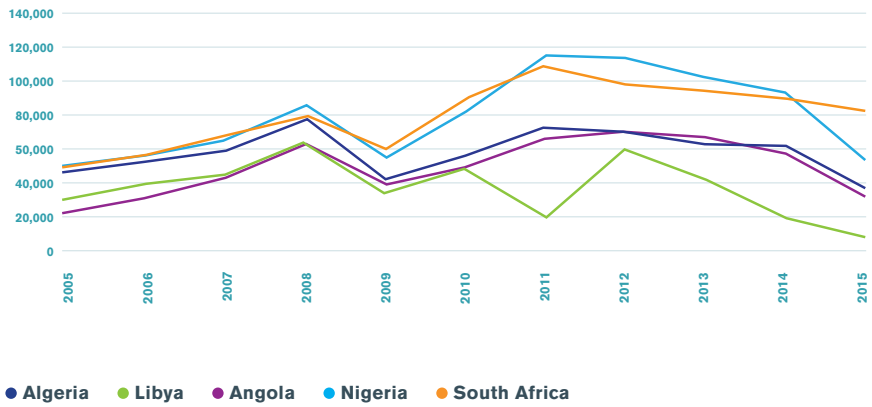
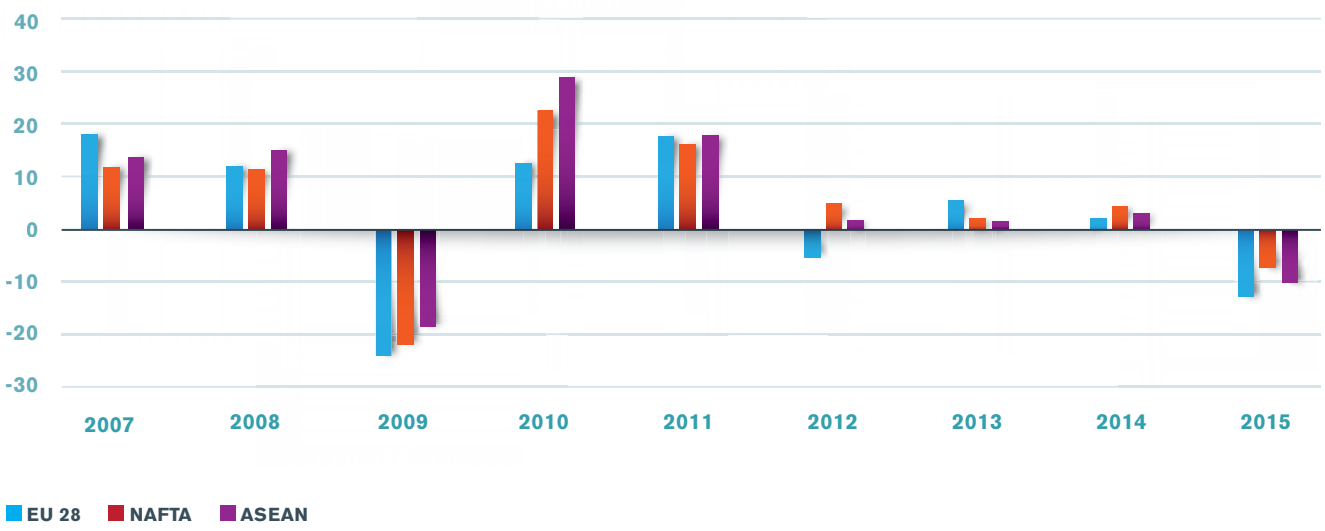


Chart 5.4:
Merchandise exports of leading RTAs, pre- and post-financial crisis, (2007-2015)
(annual percentage change)



and 6 per cent respectively while Indonesia's exports fell by 15 per cent (see Table A7). On the other hand, Viet Nam (a net importer of manufactured goods) and Bangladesh (a clothing exporter) experienced growth of 8 and 6 per cent respectively (see Table A7) despite declining prices for manufactured goods in 2015. Developing Asia continues to account for the bulk of developing economies' share in world exports, representing 67 per cent of developing economies' exports.

The participation in global trade of the Middle East, South and Central America and the Commonwealth of Independent States is still largely confined to agricultural products, energy and other commodities, so their trade flows are vulnerable to price movements influenced by international markets. Their total exports amounted to US$ 841 billion, US$ 540 billion and US$ 500 billion respectively in 2015. Compared to 2014, their exports declined by 35, 21 and 32 per cent respectively.

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Some 423 notifications regarding RTAs (counting goods, services and accessions separately) – comprising 267 physical RTAs – have been received by the GATT/WTO and are currently in force, the biggest being the European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Together, the three RTAs represent 55 per cent of world exports (US$ 8.8 trillion) and 58 per cent of world imports (US$ 9.6 trillion).

Overall, total merchandise trade in value terms for RTAs stagnated or declined in 2015 (see Chart 5.4). The European Union, however, slightly increased its one-third share of world exports, increasing its total to US$ 5,387 billion.

NAFTA accounted for 14 per cent of world exports, and ASEAN represented 7 per cent of world exports respectively in 2015. The average growth rate for merchandise trade from 2013 to 2015 is lower than the rate from 2007 to 2009, reflecting the sluggish economic growth across the world since the financial crisis of 2008 and a fall in export and import prices from 2014 to 2015.

In South America, MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) and the Andean Community (consisting of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) both experienced a decline in their exports of 22 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. Similarly their shares in world exports continued to decline slightly from 2014 to 2015.

In Africa, the dependence of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on oil exports and imports – particularly Nigeria, which accounted for 50 per cent of ECOWAS exports – resulted in its share of world exports falling to 0.5 per cent in 2015 from 0.9 per cent in 2012 (see Table A56).

Trans-Pacific Partnership

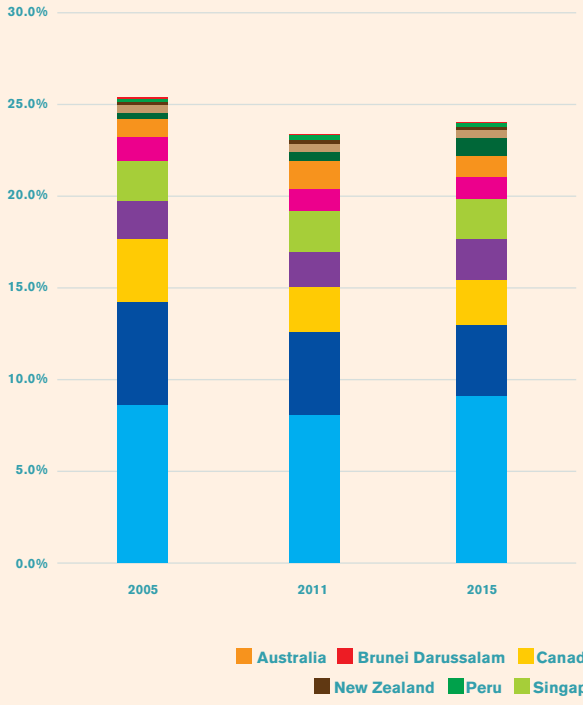
The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a trade agreement among 12 Pacific Rim countries signed in February 2016, aims to increase market access and promote economic growth through new trade rules. The agreement has not yet entered into force.

The 12 signatory countries saw their share of world exports decline to 24 per cent in 2015 from 25 per cent in 2005 and their share of world imports fell to 29 per cent from 31 per cent a decade earlier.

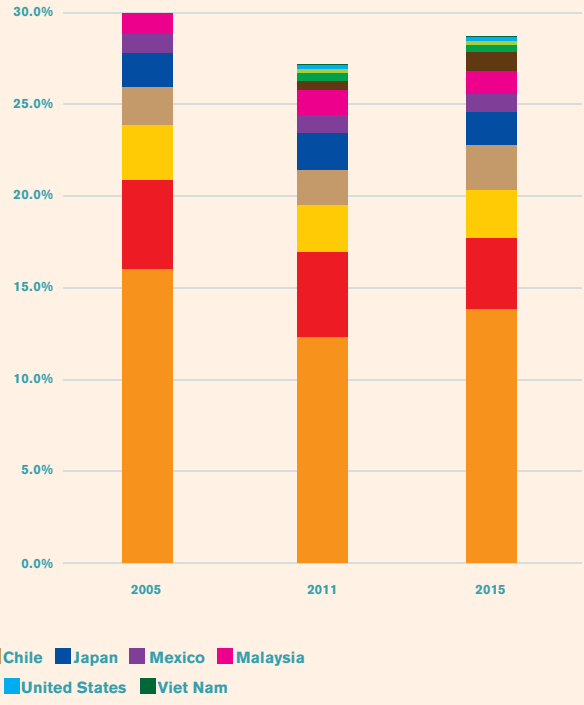
The TPP offers its signatories the potential to benefit from the large size of the markets covered by the agreement and to increase their share of world trade. In 2014, the signatories accounted for 36 per cent of the world's GDP, or US$ 28 trillion, and encompassed a population of 810 million. The United States is the largest market in terms of GDP and population, representing 62 per cent of the TPP's GDP and 40 per cent of the population covered by the TPP.

The TPP includes some of the fastest growing economies in trade. Since 2005, Viet Nam, Peru and Chile have experienced annual average growth rates of 17 per cent, 14 per cent and 9 per cent respectively for their merchandise exports. For the other TPP countries, the lowest annual average growth rate during this period was 3.7 per cent, recorded by the United States. In terms of GDP, Viet Nam, Peru, Singapore and Malaysia achieved the highest annual growth rates during the last decade, averaging at 9 per cent or higher.

TPP partners in world exports (% share)



TPP partners in world imports (% share)



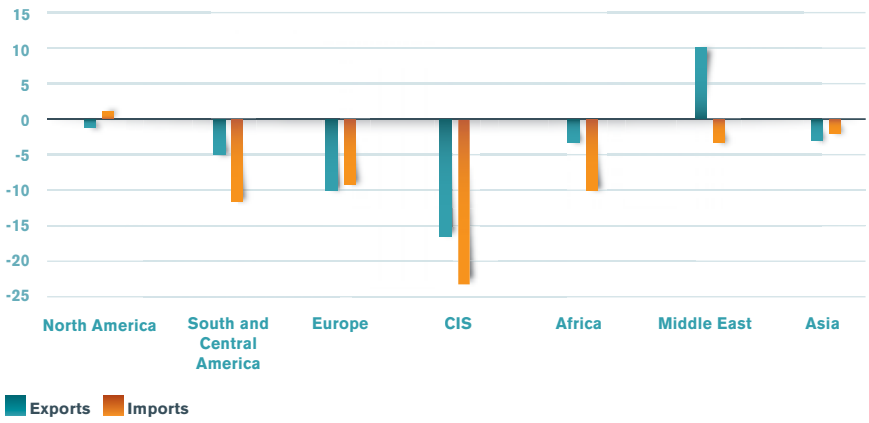
Trade in commercial services

In 2015, world trade in commercial services was down by 6 per cent, with some regions experiencing significant declines (see Chart 5.5). In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), exports dropped by 16 per cent and imports by 23 per cent, reflecting a contraction in services trade in the Russian Federation and the depreciation of the Russian rouble against the US dollar (see Table A3).

Strong exchange rates fluctuations in Europe largely contributed to the region's decline in services trade, while the recession in Brazil had a major impact on services trade in South and Central America, in particular on imports, which fell by 12 per cent. Imports increased moderately in North America, the only region with positive import growth. In Asia, a decline in transport exports in many economies due to weak merchandise trade and a contraction in other commercial services translated into services exports falling by 3 per cent (see Table A3).

A decrease in travel receipts, which account for more than 40 per cent of Africa's exports, resulted in a decline of 3 per cent in Africa's exports of commercial services. In contrast, expanding tourism in the Middle East, the region's largest exported service, boosted its services exports, which rose by 5 per cent, reflecting sustained growth in both the United Arab Emirates and in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (see Table A3).

Chart 5.5:
Trade in commercial services by region, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Top performers

In 2015, the top ten exporters of commercial services were the same as the top ten importers but the order of the top ten differed (see Chart 5.6). The United States maintained its position as the world's leading trader of commercial services. Although US exports stagnated, its imports were up by 3 per cent, reflecting its ongoing economic recovery (see Tables A8 and A9).

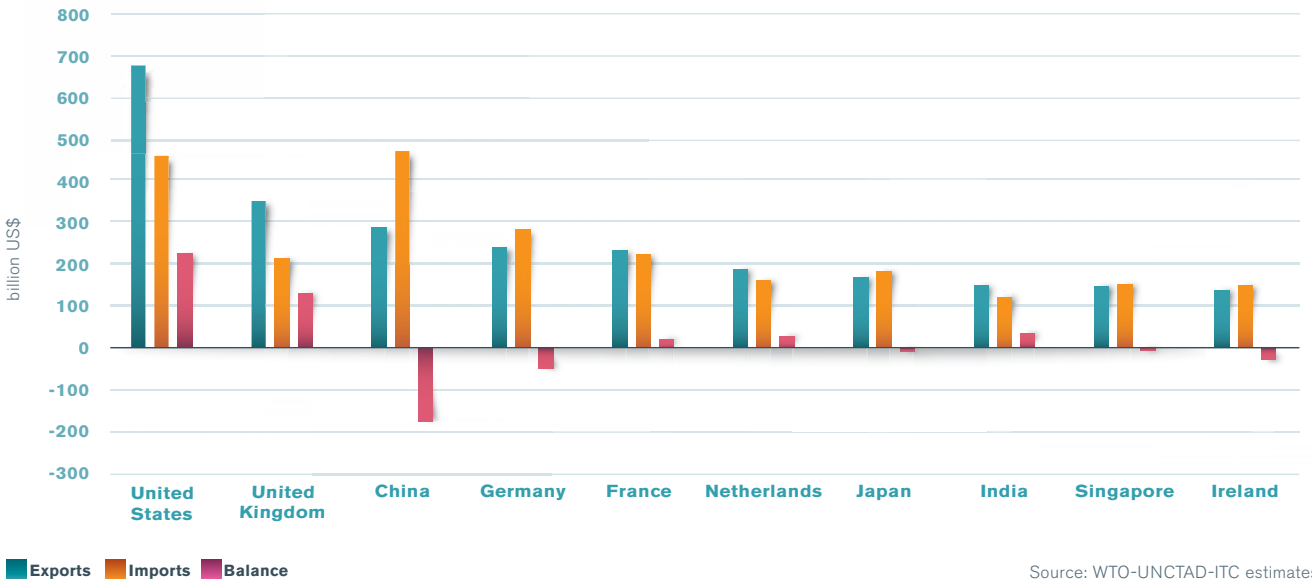
China was the second-largest services exporter in 2015, with a 6 per cent share in global services exports. The country was the only leading services exporter to record positive growth for both exports and imports (2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively). However, China remained a net importer of services, mainly due to the rapid increase in its travel imports in recent years. Among other leading Asian traders, imports fell more steeply than exports, with Japan's services imports down by 9 per cent (see Tables A8 and A9).

In US dollar terms, leading European traders saw declines in their services trade, with the sharpest export reduction in France (-13 per cent) and the biggest fall in imports in Germany (-12 per cent). However, it should be noted that in euro terms growth was positive in both countries. Imports rose by 4 per cent in Ireland, as payments for business services as well as for charges for the use of intellectual property thrived. Ireland recorded the most dynamic growth rate among leading importers of commercial services (see Tables A8 and A9).

Commercial services trade by modes of supply

Services traded through mode 1 (services supplied from one country to another, officially known as "cross-border trade") accounted for 16 per cent of US exports and imports of services. These services comprise transport (excluding supporting and auxiliary transport services), telecommunications services, information services, insurance and pensions services, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., operating leasing services and trade-related services. Mode 2 (consumers or firms making use of a service in another country, known officially as "consumption abroad") represents around 11 per cent of US exports of commercial services and 8.5 per cent of imports. Mode 2 covers travel and supporting and auxiliary

Chart 5.6:
Leading traders of commercial services, 2015
(US$ billion and annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

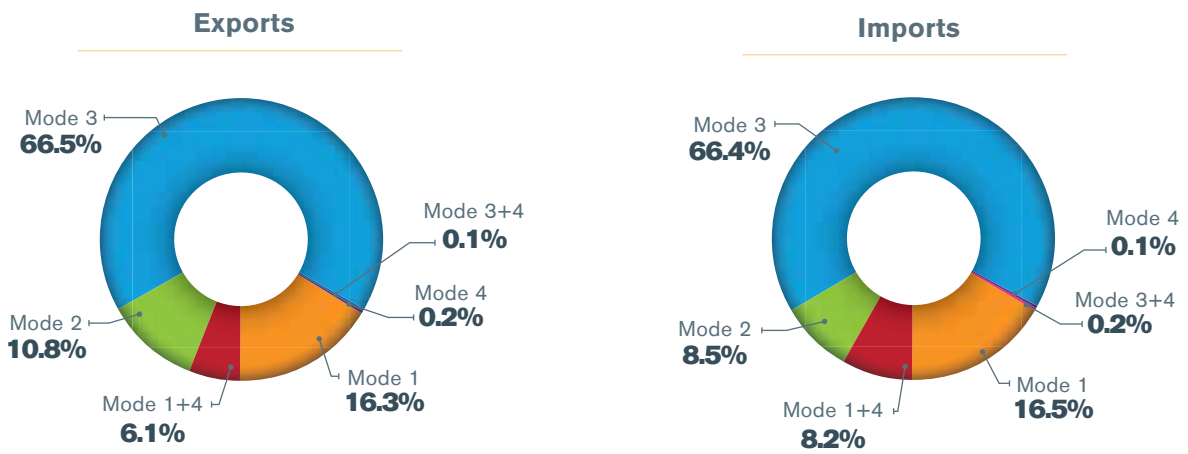
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

transport services (such as loading and unloading of containers in ports and airports, storage and warehousing, cleaning, etc.), which are supplied on a consumption abroad basis.

Exports through mode 1 and mode 4 (individuals travelling from their own country to supply services in another, known officially as "presence of natural persons") together made up 6.1 per cent of US services exports and 8.2 per cent of its imports. This category covers computer services as well as a variety of professional and technical services, such as legal services, business and management consulting, and research and development services for which a dominant mode of supply cannot be determined. They can be delivered through mode 1 or mode 4. In Chart 5.7, mode 4 covers only mining services while modes 3 and 4 combined (commercial presence and presence of natural persons) refer to construction in balance of payments statistics.

Over two-thirds of US exports and imports of services took place through the setting-up of subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country, known as "establishment of a commercial presence" (mode 3, as defined by the General Agreement on

Chart 5.7:
Estimated structure of trade in commercial services in the United States by mode of service supply, 2013



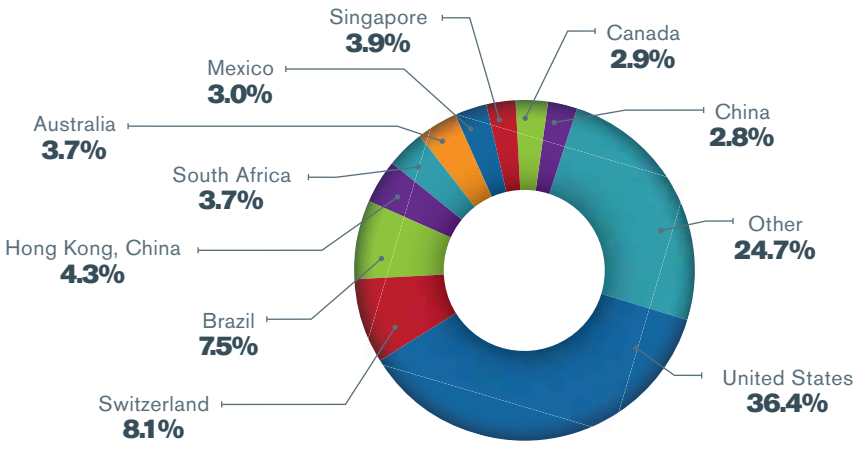
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data.

Trade in Services) in 2013, the latest year for which data is available.

Foreign affiliates statistics (FATS): Sales of services through foreign affiliates

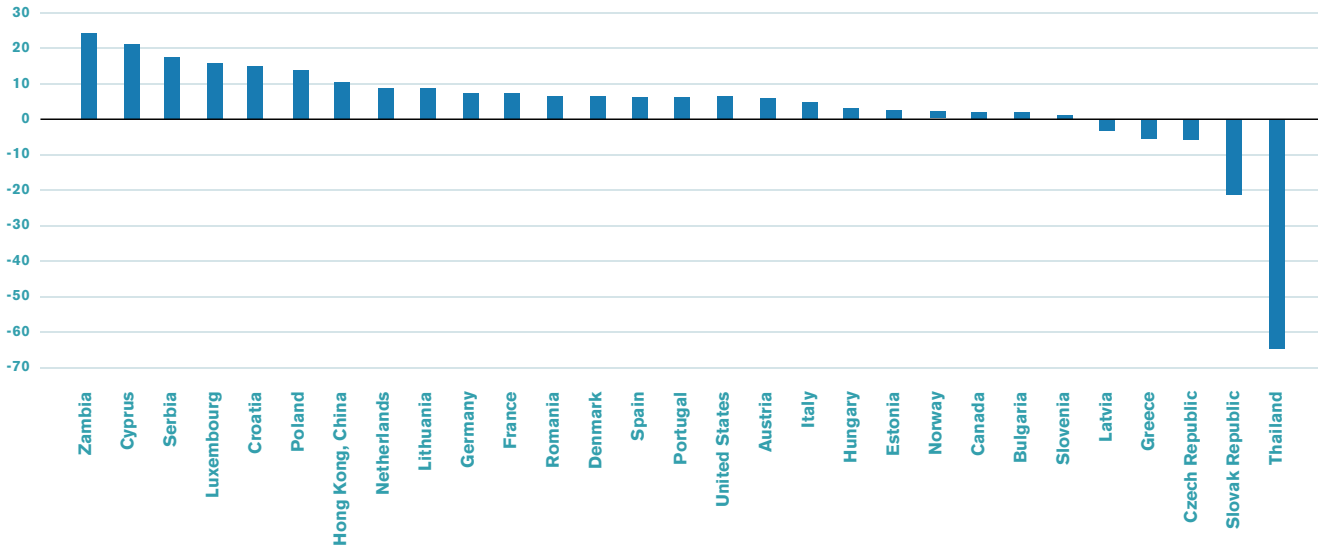
Services can be provided to foreign markets via a direct investment channel. Modes 1, 2 and 4 (recorded in the balance of payments current account) mostly concern transactions between residents and non-residents. However, most of mode 3 ("supply of services through commercial presence") can only be fully analysed through foreign affiliates statistics. Until recently, data was mainly limited to developed economies. But in recent years, an increasing number of developing economies, including some least-developed economies, have started compiling such data, leading to a better understanding of how suppliers render services to their clients worldwide. Due to the time lag for the production of these statistics, it is only possible to analyse data up to 2013 in this publication. As shown in Table A63, mode 3 represents an important way of supplying services to international markets. On average, the level of sales is steadily increasing. This is reflected in the data available for the major services-producing economies.

Chart 5.8:
Main extra-EU destination markets for EU firms supplying services through mode 3, 2013



Source: Eurostat.

Chart 5.9:
Growth in sales of services provided by foreign affiliates in 2013
(in percentage)*



*Given the recent development of these statistics, data coverage may not always be complete. See the chapter on "Composition, definitions & methodology".

For example, the supply of services by the European Union (mainly dominated by France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom) to other countries increased by 6 per cent in 2011, 4 per cent in 2012 and 1 per cent for 2013. As illustrated in Chart 5.8, the main extra-EU destination markets for EU firms supplying services through mode 3 are the United States, Switzerland, Brazil, Hong Kong (China) and South Africa.

Sales of services by the United States and Canada through their foreign affiliates abroad show a similar growth of sales. In addition, partial data are available for some developing economies, such as India. For instance, Indian affiliates abroad offering banking, computer and IT-enabled services have experienced a rapid increase in sales, with annual average growth of 17 per cent since 2008. Inward FATS measure the rendering (i.e. sale) of services to consumers of economies in which the foreign affiliates are established. Available data show on average growth rates of 4 per cent in 2012 and 2 per cent in 2013. However the picture differs substantially depending on the economies. It should be noted that the number of economies reporting inward FATS is greater than those reporting outward FATS (see Table A62). A number of economies achieved double-digit growth rates in 2013 (see Chart 5.9). These include Zambia (+24 per cent), Cyprus (21 per cent), Serbia (18 per cent), Luxembourg (16 per cent) and Hong Kong, China (11 per cent). Some economies have experienced a sharp decline in their sales of services. These include the Slovak Republic (-21 per cent) and Thailand (-65 per cent). The high volatility of this data needs to be taken into account, as major suppliers of services are not always included as a consequence of mergers and acquisitions in an ever-growing era of globalization (see Table A62).

Inward FATS in the United States (see Table A64) shows how rapidly some emerging and developing economies are gaining local market shares in the supply of services. Although still representing relatively small shares of overall foreign activity in the United States (ranging from 0.5 per cent to 2 per cent for each economy), affiliates of major developing economies, in particular from Asia and the Middle East, are rapidly becoming important players in the US market. For example, the Republic of Korea, India, Singapore, Mexico, China, Hong Kong (China), United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia now collectively account for 7.3 per cent of total foreign supply of services by foreign affiliates in the United States, compared with only around 2.5 per cent five years earlier.

Chapter VI

Developing economies' participation in world trade

Merchandise exports – in terms of US dollar values – from developing economies and least-developed countries (LDCs) were badly hit by significantly lower prices for fuels and mining products in 2015. LDCs' exports suffered the most, recording a 25 per cent decline, while exports from developing economies fell by 14 per cent. LDCs' share of world exports dropped to below 1 per cent for the first time since 2007.

Exports of commercial services from developing economies contracted by 3 per cent in 2015. The decline in transport exports reflected weak merchandise trade while travel receipts fell only slightly. LDCs recorded growth in exports of commercial services, which rose by 1 per cent, assisted in particular by the continuing expansion of travel exports. However, LDCs' participation in global exports of commercial services remained negligible at 0.8 per cent.

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Developing economies

Merchandise trade

Developing economies recorded a 14 per cent decrease in merchandise exports in value terms and a 13 per cent decrease in imports in 2015. Latin America, the Middle East and Africa continued to be negatively affected by the decline in the prices of fuel and other commodities. Developing countries in Europe and Asia, which recorded positive but slowing growth in exports in 2013 and 2014, registered declines in 2015. As a result, developing economies' participation in world merchandise trade showed little change in 2015. Their share in exports declined very slightly to 43 per cent while their share in imports remained at 41 per cent (see Chart 6.1).

South-South trade (i.e. exports from developing economies to other developing economies) continued to grow and to constitute an increasing share of developing economies' exports (approximately 52 per cent in 2014).[1] Since 2010, South-South trade has recorded stronger growth than trade with developed economies and with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS – see Chart 6.2).

In recent years, trade has grown unevenly among the five developing regions (Africa, Developing Asia, Developing Europe, Latin America and the Middle East) due to political stability, dependence on commodity exports, and changes in global commodity prices (see Chart 6.3).

Fuel exporters in developing economies saw their exports fall significantly due to the increased global supply and falling global demand as a result of sluggish growth globally. The share of fuels in developing countries' exports fell from 25 per cent in 2012 to 21 per cent in 2014. The price of minerals and non-ferrous metals also fell, but the price of food and beverages remained relatively stable following the peak prices recorded for wheat, maize and barley in 2011. Commodity-dependent regions showed double-digit declines (annual percentage change) in exports in 2015 in contrast to Developing Asia, which was buoyed by its manufacturing sector (see Table 6.1).

Chart 6.1:
Share of developing economies in world trade, 2000-2015

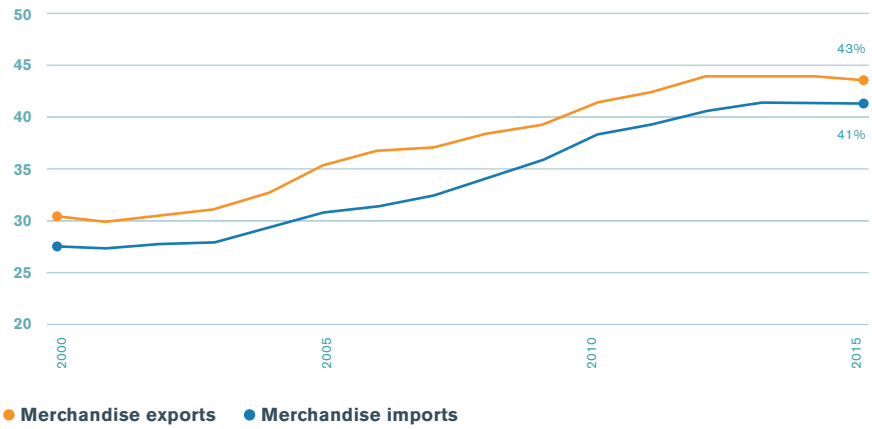
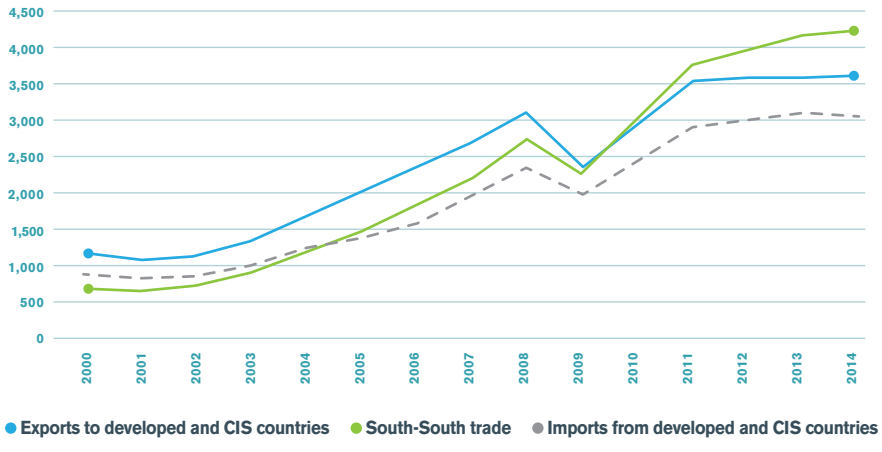


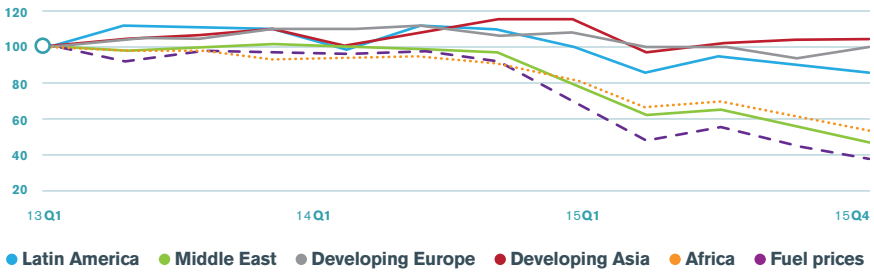
Chart 6.2:
Developing economies' merchandise trade with developing, developed and CIS economies, 2000-2014[2]
(US$ billion)



[1] Origin and destination figures and product group shares discussed here are based on the available WTO network of world merchandise trade data, published in October 2015. The next update to the WTO network of world merchandise trade data, which will include 2015 figures, is scheduled for October 2016.

[2] Data in this chart are sourced from the WTO network of world merchandise trade, which is based on the geographical distribution of exports adjusted for distortions relating to large re-export activities. Import data might thus slightly differ from statistics published by other official sources. All growth rates in this chapter are in terms of current US dollar values.

Chart 6.3:
Quarterly merchandise trade exports for developing economies by region, 2013-2015
(indices 2013 Q1 = 100, not seasonally adjusted)



Spotlight on Africa: Trade in fuels and export diversification

As illustrated in Chart 6.3, oil exporters in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa were negatively affected by an increased global supply of oil and the subsequent fall in fuel prices, which dampened growth in those regions. Declines in African exports followed closely the declines in fuel prices, with all eight African oil and gas exporters recording declines in exports in both 2014 and 2015. As a group, the eight African oil and gas exporters experienced a 52 per cent decrease in exports between 2013 and 2015.

One reason for the decrease in fuel exports was the increased oil production by the United States. Between 2012 and 2014 the United States reduced fuel imports from Africa by 59 per cent as a result of increased domestic production. This decrease in fuel imports contributed to a 47 per cent fall in the value of Africa's total exports to North America during this period. In 2014, North America's share of Africa's total exports was only 7 per cent compared with 11 per cent in 2012.

However, among the eight oil and gas exporters, exports of manufactured goods continued to grow. For example, although Algeria's exports of manufactured goods represent a very small percentage of its total exports, which are dominated by trade in fuels, its exports of manufactured chemicals grew by almost 150 per cent from 2013 to 2014. According to the latest data available, the percentage of manufactured goods as a share of African exports grew from 19 per cent in 2013 to 21 per cent in 2014.

Manufactured goods continued to experience positive trade growth (although at a decelerating rate) in 2013 and 2014 alongside trade of agricultural products, in contrast to exports of fuels and other mining products. As shown in Table 6.2, the top four traders, which also represent several of the most economically diverse countries in Africa, weathered the downturn in the last few years better than the commodity-dependent oil and gas exporters.

Table 6.1:
Developing economies' merchandise trade by region, 2015
(US$ billion and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Developing economies[a]	6934	43.6	43.4	1	-14	6664	41.0	40.9	0	-13
Latin America	920	5.9	5.8	-3	-15	1027	6.2	6.3	-1	-11
Developing Europe	169	1.0	1.1	4	-9	247	1.5	1.5	-3	-14
Africa	388	3.0	2.4	-8	-30	559	3.5	3.4	2	-14
Middle East	841	7.0	5.3	-4	-35	707	4.2	4.3	2	-10
Developing Asia[a]	4616	26.8	28.9	4	-7	4124	25.6	25.2	1	-14
Memorandum items										
World[a]	15985	100.0	100.0	0	-14	16299	100.0	100.0	1	-13
Developed economies	8550	52.4	53.5	0	-12	9290	56.3	56.9	1	-11
Commonwealth of Independent States	500	4.0	3.1	-6	-32	345	2.7	2.1	-11	-32

Note: [a]Excluding Hong Kong (China) re-exports or imports for re-exports.

Table 6.2:
Summary indicators on Africa's merchandise trade, 2013-2015

	Exports			Imports		
Main traders (per cent change)	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Oil and gas exporters (8 countries)[a]	-12	-14	-44	10	1	-19
South Africa	-4	-5	-10	-1	-3	-14
Egypt	-3	-7	-28	-14	19	-9
Morocco	2	8	-8	1	1	-18
Tunisia	0	-2	-16	-1	2	-19
Above 12 countries, share of Africa's trade	79	77	73	70	70	68
Regional trade by product (per cent change)	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Agricultural products	7	3	…	2	2	…
Fuels	-11	-13	…	3	1	…
Other mining products	1	-6	…	0	0	…
Manufactured goods	7	2	…	7	5	…
Product share in region's trade (per cent)	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Agricultural products	10	11	…	16	16	…
Fuels	57	54	…	16	15	…
Other mining products	9	9	…	2	2	…
Manufactured goods	19	21	…	62	64	…

Note: [a] Algeria, Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan.

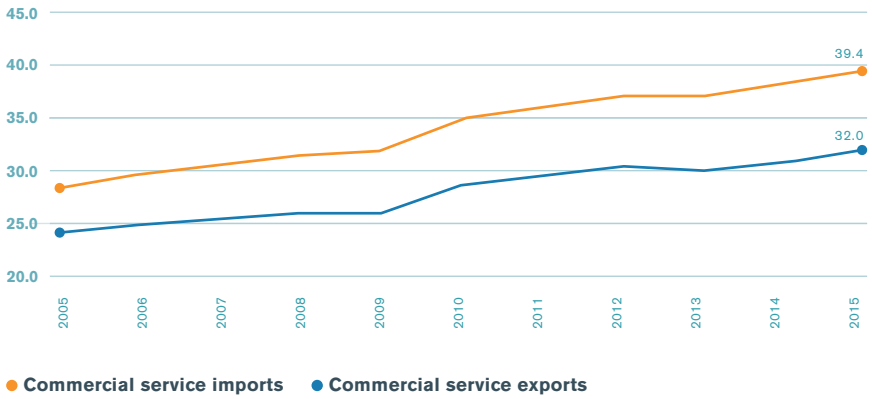
Trade in commercial services

Developing economies' participation in world trade in commercial services continued to rise in 2015, reaching 32 per cent of global exports or US$ 1,521 billion (see Chart 6.4 and Table 6.3). Since 2005, these countries have progressively expanded their share of services trade. The increase was mainly due to Developing Asia, which accounted for 22.4 per cent of world exports of services in 2015. China, India, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong (China) and Thailand were among the main contributors.

Developing Asia's share of world imports of commercial services expanded even more rapidly, reaching 25.4 per cent in 2015, largely due to China's booming services imports, in particular travel. Developing economies' demand for services has thrived over the years, with these countries raising their participation in world imports to 39.4 per cent in 2015 (US$ 1,815 billion). As merchandise trade flows contracted in 2015, container port activity decelerated considerably in several developing economies, declining by 11 per cent in Hong Kong (China) and by almost 9 per cent in Singapore. However, thanks to China's growth in exports, developing economies' transport exports fell by only 6 per cent compared with a 12 per cent fall for developed countries. Developing economies' travel receipts declined by 1 per cent while exports of other commercial services decreased by 3 per cent.

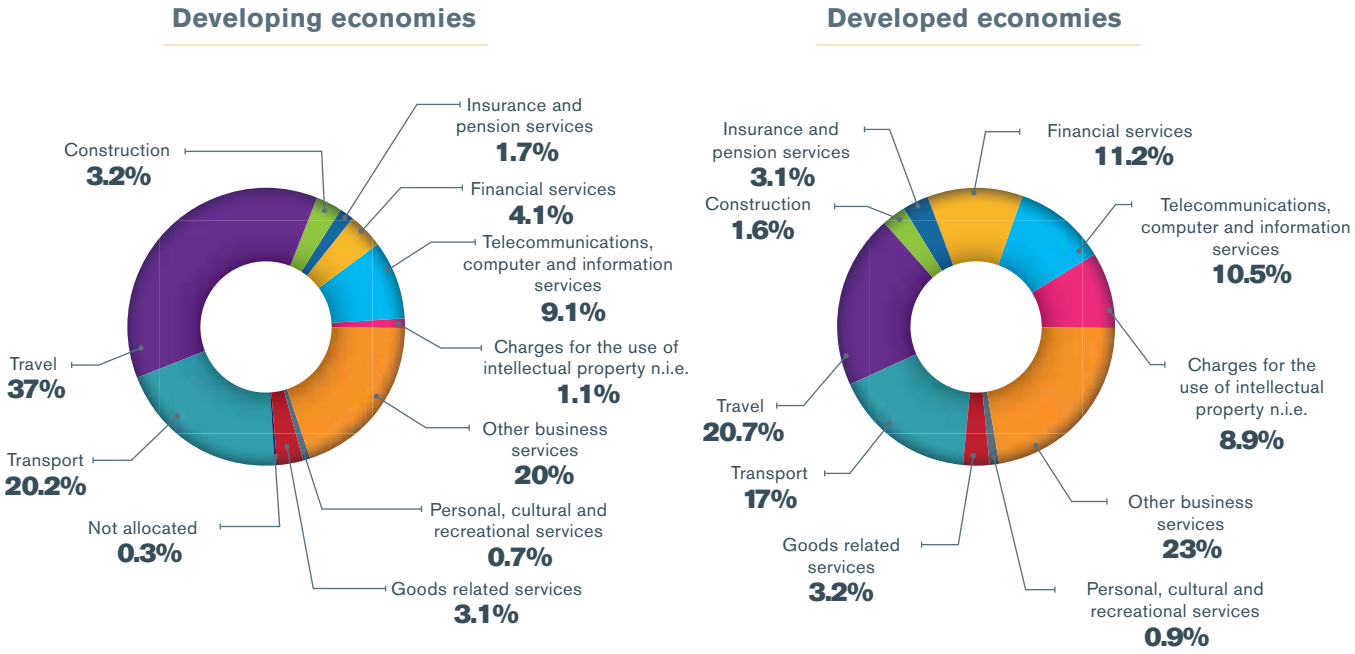
Travel and transport account for the bulk of developing economies' exports of commercial services, totalling 37 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively in 2015 (see Chart 6.5). Both these shares are higher than in developed economies. However, developing economies' share in exports of commercial services continues to lag behind in higher-skilled services, such as charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., insurance and pension services and financial services. This points to the difficulty for these countries to compete in these areas, in particular in terms of training and financial resources.

Chart 6.4:
Share of developing economies in world trade in commercial services, 2005-2015
(percentage)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 6.5:
Structure of developing and developed economies' exports of commercial services, 2015
(percentage)


Developing economies
Construction 3.2%
Insurance and pension services 1.7%
Financial services 4.1%
Telecommunications, computer and information services 9.1%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. 1.1%
Travel 37%
Other business services 20%
Transport 20.2%
Personal, cultural and recreational services 0.7%
Not allocated 0.3%
Goods related services 3.1%
Developed economies
Insurance and pension services 3.1%
Financial services 11.2%
Construction 1.6%
Telecommunications, computer and information services 10.5%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. 8.9%
Travel 20.7%
Transport 17%
Other business services 23%
Goods related services 3.2%
Personal, cultural and recreational services 0.9%

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

Other business services comprised 20 per cent of developing economies' total services exports in 2015, according to estimates. This category includes research and development, professional and management consulting services, and technical, trade-related and other business services.

Rising by an annual average of around 10 per cent since 2005, developing economies' share of global exports of other business services reached 29.1 per cent in 2015. Developing Asia continued to play the main role (22.9 per cent), with exports from India and China alone accounting for 10.2 per cent of world exports. These two economies ranked first and second as preferred services offshoring locations.[1] India's exports to foreign clients included a wide range of services, such as finance and accounting, auditing, book keeping and tax consulting services, customer services, medical transcriptions, and various types of engineering services (embedded solutions, product design, industrial automation and enterprise asset management).

Other economies play a key role in business process outsourcing (BPO). The Philippines, for example, has specialized in call centres but it has also expanded into higher value-added services. Its exports of other business services were up by 15 per cent in 2015. Among developing countries, Israel is the leading exporter of research and development services (R&D). However, its exports in this area contracted in 2015. In Africa, Morocco is the main exporter of other business services, especially call centres.[2]

Table 6.3:
Developing economies' trade in commercial services by region, 2015
(US$ billion and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Developing economies	1521	30.9	32.0	9	-3	1816	38.2	39.4	11	-3
Latin America and the Caribbean	163	3.3	3.4	2	-3	200	4.6	4.3	2	-11
Developing Europe	58	0.0	0.0	8	-10	28	0.7	0.6	3	-11
Africa	96	2.0	2.0	4	-3	157	3.5	3.4	6	-10
Middle East	141	2.6	2.0	6	5	257	5.4	5.6	10	-3
Developing Asia	1064	21.7	22.4	11	-3	1173	24.1	25.4	14	-1
Memorandum items										
World	4754	100.0	100.0	7	-6	4612	100	100	7	-6
Developed economies	3140	66.9	66.0	6	-7	2662	58.2	57.7	6	-7
Commonwealth of Independent States	94	2.2	2.0	-9	-16	134	3.5	2.9	-4	-23

[1] The 2016 A.T. Kearney, Global Services Location Index
[2] Morocco Office des changes "Evolution du secteur de l'Offshoring 2013-2015"
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

Least-developed countries

Merchandise trade

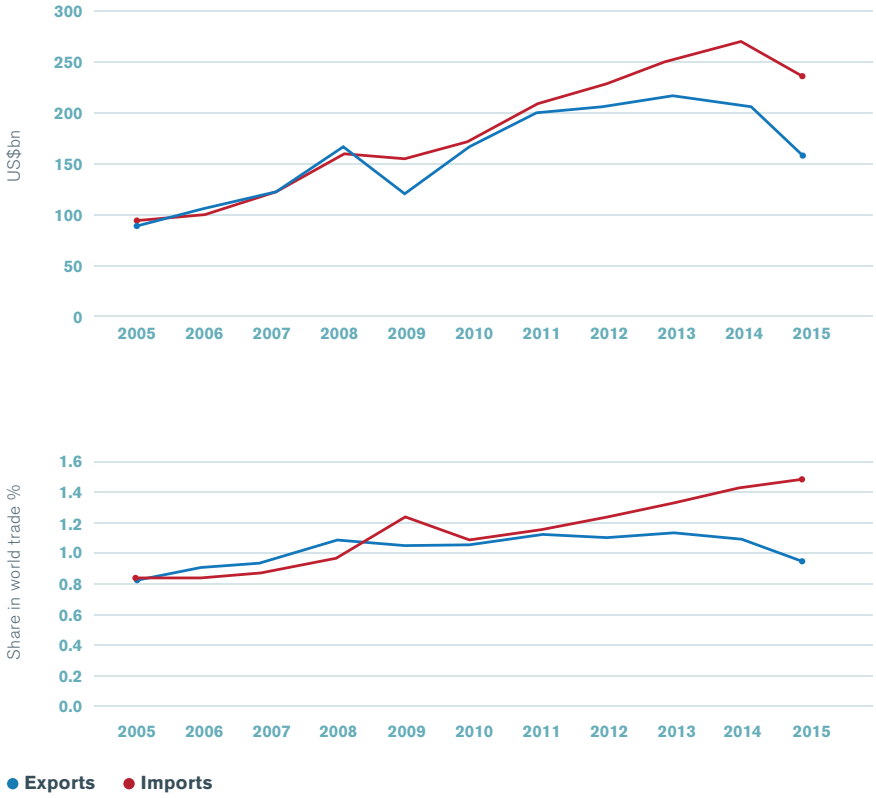
Merchandise exports of the least-developed countries (LDCs) contracted by 25 per cent in 2015, exceeding the decline recorded in 2014 (-3 per cent).

LDCs depend to a high degree on exports of fuels and mining products, which were hit by a fall in prices and demand in 2015. LDCs rely more on these products than most other country groupings. Their imports declined by 9 per cent in 2015, leading to a record merchandise trade deficit (US$ 87 billion).

LDCs' share of merchandise exports in world exports dropped to 0.97 per cent in 2015 – the first time it has dropped below 1 per cent since 2007 (see Chart 6.6). Their share in world merchandise imports slightly increased to 1.5 per cent in 2015 (1.4 per cent in 2014). LDCs' share of merchandise exports from developing economies dropped to 2.1 per cent in 2015 (2.4 per cent in 2014) while its imports share increased to 3.4 per cent (3.3 per cent in 2014).

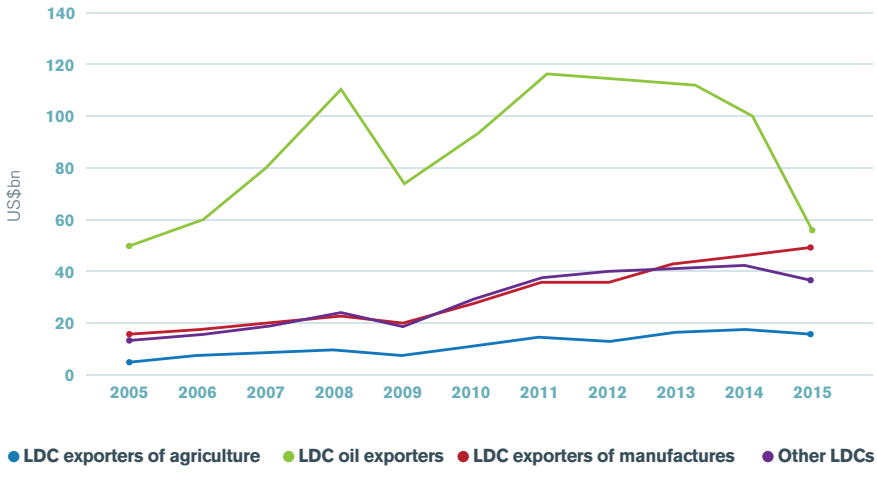
LDC exporters of manufactured goods showed the highest average annual growth rate (6 per cent) of all LDCs over the past five years, followed by exporters of agricultural products (4 per cent). Economies classified as "other LDCs" (Djibouti, Senegal and Tuvalu) have more mixed exports than other LDC economies; their average annual growth rate reached 3 per cent. Despite their more diversified exports, the "other LDCs" have not hedged against adverse fluctuations in the prices of international markets, and only LDCs with a strong dependence on fuel exports have recorded lower growth rates during this period (-5 per cent – see Chart 6.7).

Chart 6.6:
Merchandise trade of LDCs, 2005-2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 6.7:
LDC exports by sub-groupings, 2005-2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

LDCs in Sub-Saharan Africa experienced the largest declines among LDC sub-categories in 2015, registering a contraction of 30 per cent (bringing their total exports to US$ 97.5 billion from US$ 139 billion in 2014). This contraction was mainly due to declines in exports of oil exporters (Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan), which collectively account for about 50 per cent of total exports from the region.

Angola's share of merchandise exports from the Sub-Saharan region fell to 35 per cent in 2015 from 48 per cent in 2012. Its exports dropped by 42 per cent in 2015 (to US$ 34 billion from US$ 59 billion in 2014). In this region, oil exporters represented 48 per cent of the LDCs' merchandise exports in 2015, while agricultural exporters and manufacturing exporters represented 15 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

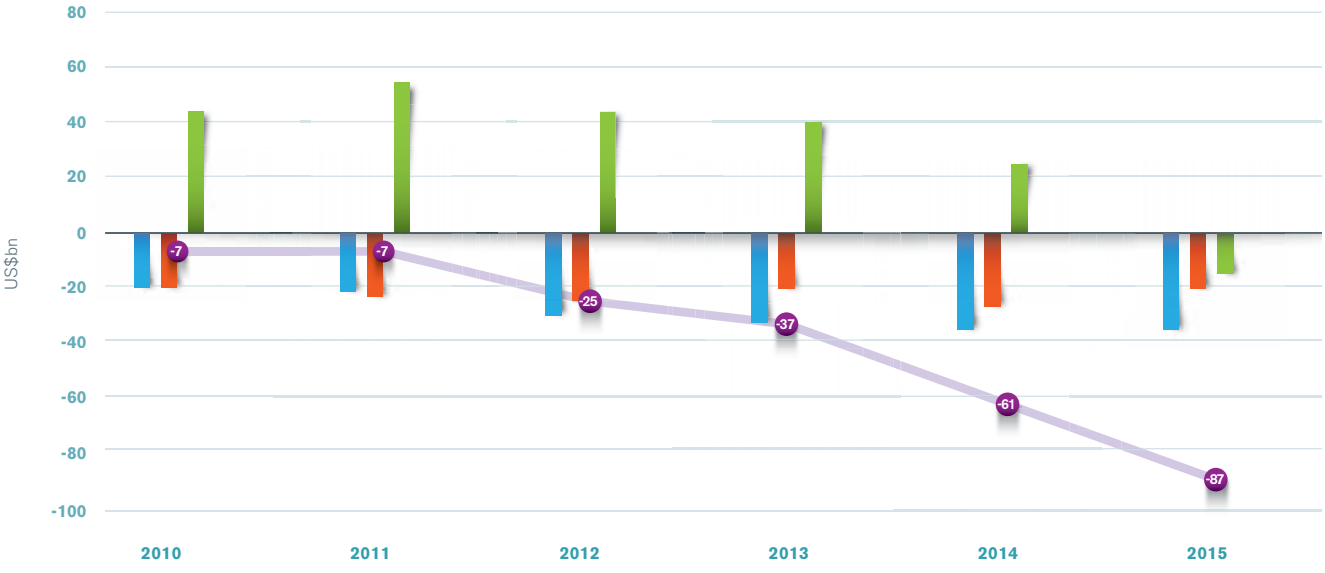
In contrast, in the East Asian and Pacific region exporters of manufactured goods accounted for 82 per cent of the LDCs' merchandise exports in 2015. Oil exporters and agricultural exporters had a share of 12 per cent and 1 per cent of exports respectively. Exports from the LDCs in the East Asian and Pacific region contracted by 4.3 per cent in 2015; net exporters of manufactured goods, such as Cambodia and Bangladesh, accounted for more than 80 per cent of total merchandise exports from the East Asian and Pacific LDCs in 2015.

LDCs' trade deficit hit a record level of US$ 87 billion in 2015, 44 per cent higher than in 2014 and 134 per cent higher than in 2013. LDC oil exporters registered a trade deficit for the first time in more than 15 years, totalling US$ 12 billion in 2015, compared with an average surplus of US$ 36 billion during the past decade. LDC manufacturing and agricultural exporters recorded a US$ 34 billion and US$ 20 billion trade deficit respectively (see Chart 6.8).

Trade in commercial services

Although commercial services are playing an increasingly important role in global trade, the participation of LDCs in international services trade remains negligible. This is due to several constraints, including poor infrastructure, limited skills in this sector and lack of financial resources. In the last decade, the share of LDCs in world exports of commercial services increased from 0.4 per cent

Chart 6.8:
LDCs' trade balance, 2010-2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

in 2005 to only 0.8 per cent in 2015 while, on the import side, it rose from 1 per cent to 1.6 per cent.

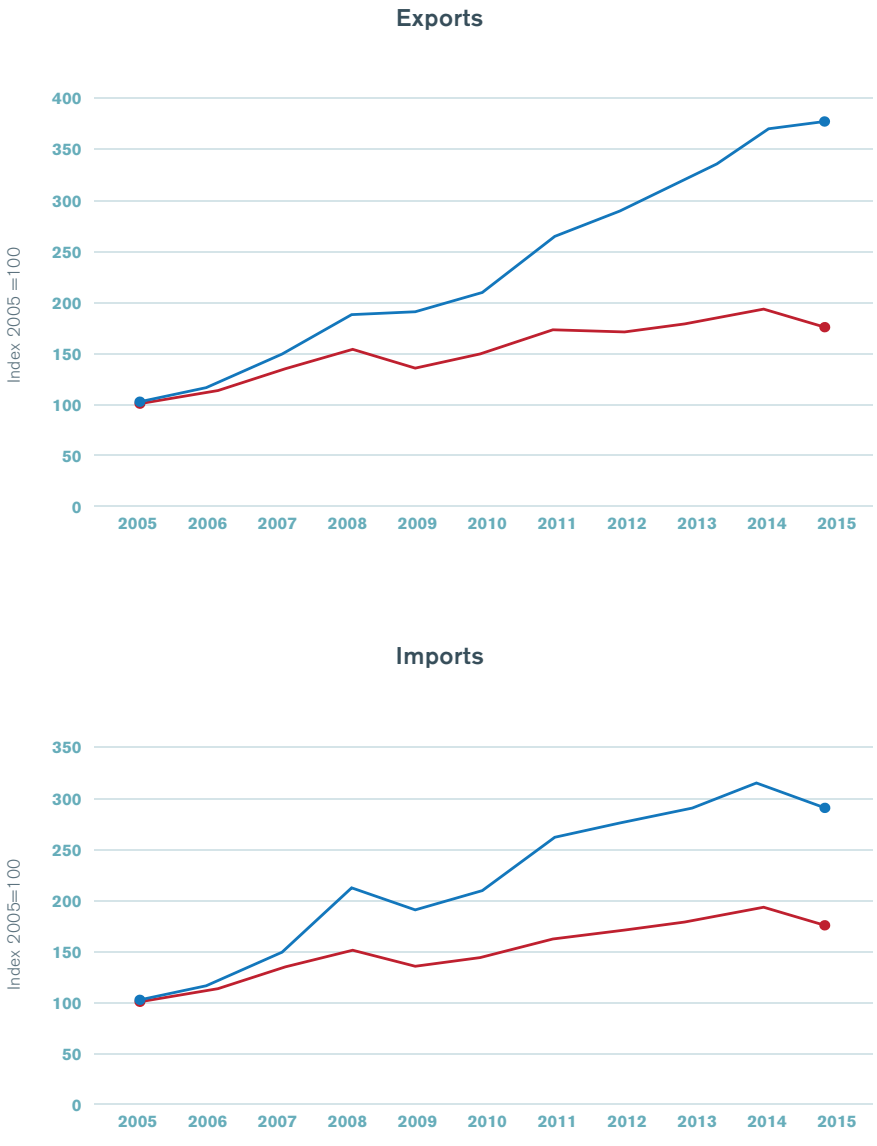
Nevertheless, average annual growth of LDCs' services trade was higher than for the rest of the world. In the period 2005-15, commercial services exports grew by 14 per cent and imports by 11 per cent, more than twice the rate of other countries. Even during the 2008-09 global economic crisis, LDCs' services exports were resilient (see Chart 6.9).

Export growth was fuelled by LDCs in Asia, with Cambodia and, in more recent years, Myanmar being leading tourism destinations. Also Bangladesh has become an emerging exporter of information and communications services and it is seen as an attractive IT and business processing outsourcing location. The country has emerged especially as a hub for freelance IT services via online sites. These include freelance IT professionals offering various services, from simple data entry to application development and project management.

LDCs' exports of computer services are still at a low level, with exports concentrated in just a few economies. However, these exports have been expanding rapidly. Overall, in 2015, LDCs in Asia exported commercial services worth US$ 14.4 billion, up by 2 per cent compared with 2014.

For African LDCs, the services sector benefitted in particular from Ethiopia's expanding role as a supplier of air transportation services and from Tanzania and Uganda increasing their role as exporters of tourism. With a 29.4 per cent share in 2015, Ethiopia is the largest transport exporter of the LDCs. In recent years, Ethiopia has successfully integrated into the international air transport value chain, joining the largest global airline alliance in 2011. In the period 2005-15, Uganda's travel exports grew by 12 per cent on average per year, while

Chart 6.9:
LDCs' trade in commercial services, 2005-2015
(index 2005=100)



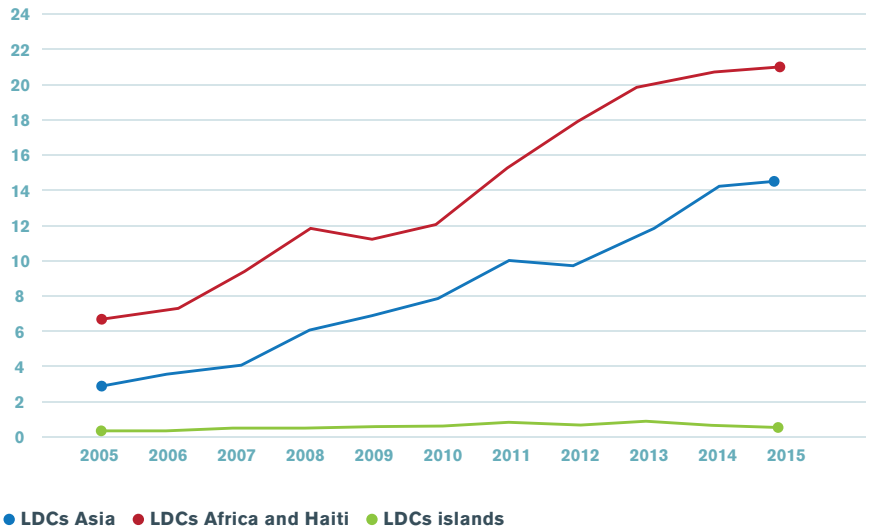
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

Tanzania's travel exports grew by 10 per cent on average between 2005 and 2014.

In 2015, the bulk of LDCs' services receipts originated from LDCs in Africa whose export earnings reached US$ 21 billion (see Chart 6.10). The services sector is less diversified in LDC islands, where receipts declined by 6 per cent in 2015 to US$ 0.6 billion. Tourism is the leading services sector in LDC islands, accounting for over 70 per cent of their services exports.[1]

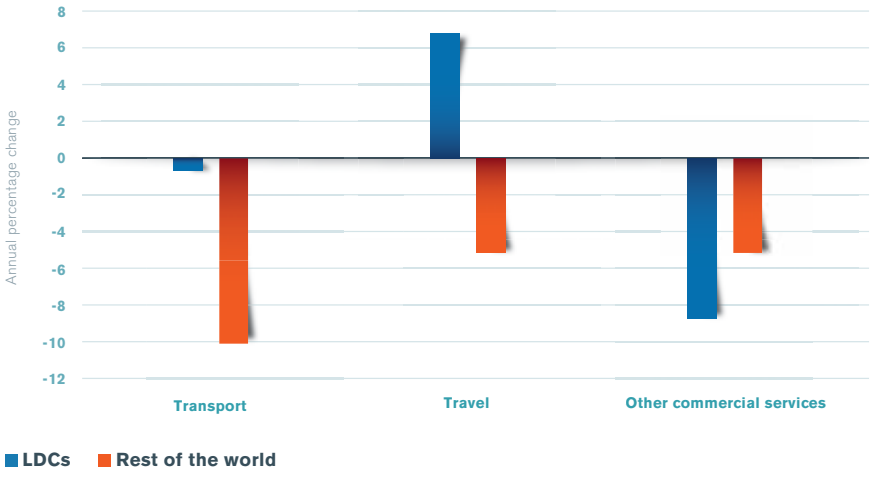
LDCs' services exports are generally dominated by low- to middle-skilled services sectors, such as travel (tourism) and transport. Their aggregate contribution reached 73.4 per cent of total services exports in 2015 compared with 56.7 per cent for other developing economies and 37.7 per cent for developed countries. Since these sectors are labour-intensive, they reach out to a potentially large share of the population, creating good employment opportunities in LDCs. In 2015, LDCs' travel exports increased by 6 per cent, reflecting sustained growth in its tourism sector, while transport receipts contracted by only 1 per cent, much less than in the rest of the world (see Chart 6.11).

Chart 6.10:
LDCs' exports of commercial services by region, 2005-2015
(US$ billion)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 6.11:
LDCs' exports of commercial services by selected sector, 2015
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

LDCs' services trade remains concentrated within a few economies. In 2015, the top ten leading exporters accounted for more than two-thirds of the group's services receipts, a proportion virtually unchanged since 2005. Myanmar is the largest exporter of services among the LDCs. For imports, Angola alone represented one-quarter of the group's total commercial services payments.

The LDCs, as a group, are net importers of commercial services. In recent years, LDCs' services trade deficit has widened, reaching US$ 39 billion in 2015 up from US$ 16.3 billion in 2005. However, while both the transport sector and "other commercial services" sectors have experienced persistent trade deficits, travel (tourism) has recorded an expanding surplus since 2005. In 2015, the travel surplus reached US$ 11.4 billion.

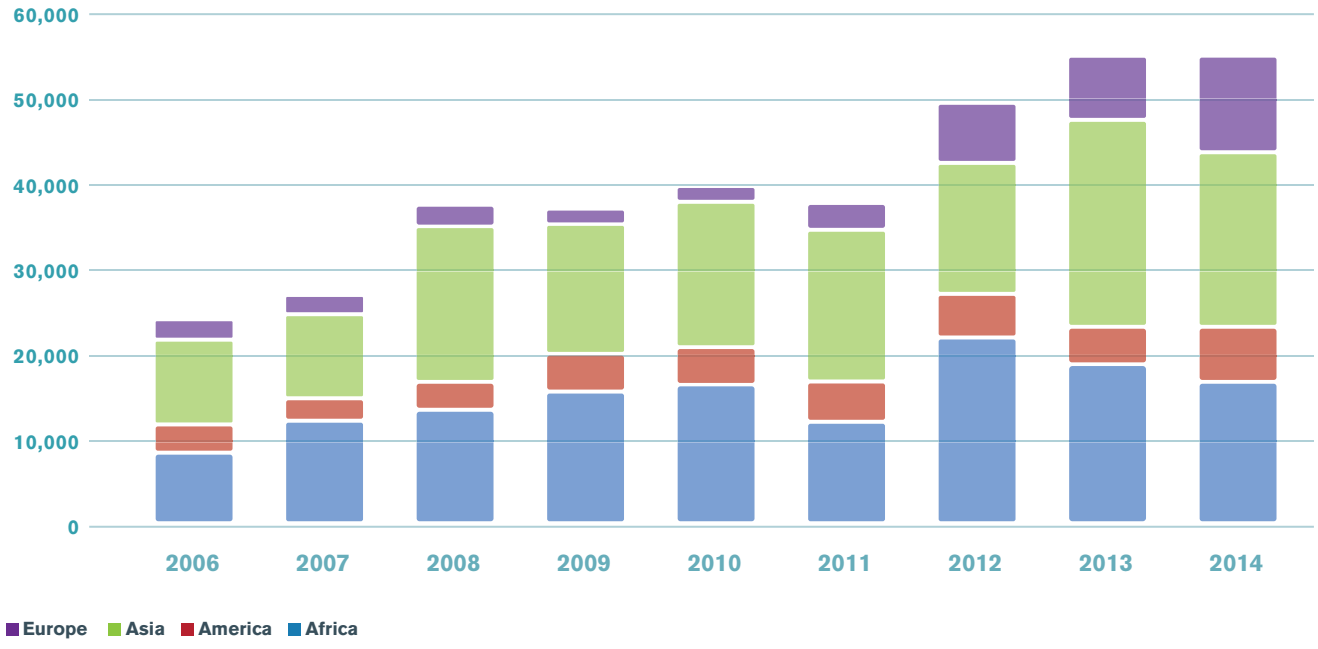
[1]The breakdown of LDCs by region is coherent with UNCTAD's definition.

Aid for Trade

The Aid for Trade initiative aims to help developing countries use trade as a means of achieving economic growth and alleviating poverty. The initiative supports the integration of developing countries – and particularly least-developed countries – into the multilateral trading system by mobilizing international resources to address the constraints experienced by these countries so that they can participate more effectively in global trade and benefit from this activity. One of the key aims of the initiative is to enhance the capacity of developing countries to trade and to take advantage of market access opportunities.

Total Aid-for-Trade commitments in 2014 (the latest year for which data is available) totalled US$ 54.8 billion, with approximately US$ 7 billion spent on multi-country and regional programmes. Chart 6.12 shows the regional distribution of Aid-for-Trade commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors. Asia and Africa remain the main recipients of Aid for Trade.

Chart 6.12:
Aid for Trade financial commitments by developing region, 2006-2014
(million US dollars, 2014 prices)



Source: OECD-DAC Aid Activity database (CRS)

Chapter VII

Trade policy developments

To understand the developments of trade flows over time, it is important to see them in the context of changes in the global trade policy environment. To enhance the transparency of trade policy developments, notifications from WTO members complemented by semi-annual trade policy monitoring exercises undertaken by the WTO are made available to the public. The following chapter draws on these two sources and provides some highlights of the current trends as well as an overview of the stockpile of trade policy measures in place.

Trends in trade policy making 66

Other trade measures notified by WTO members 68

Trade remedies 69

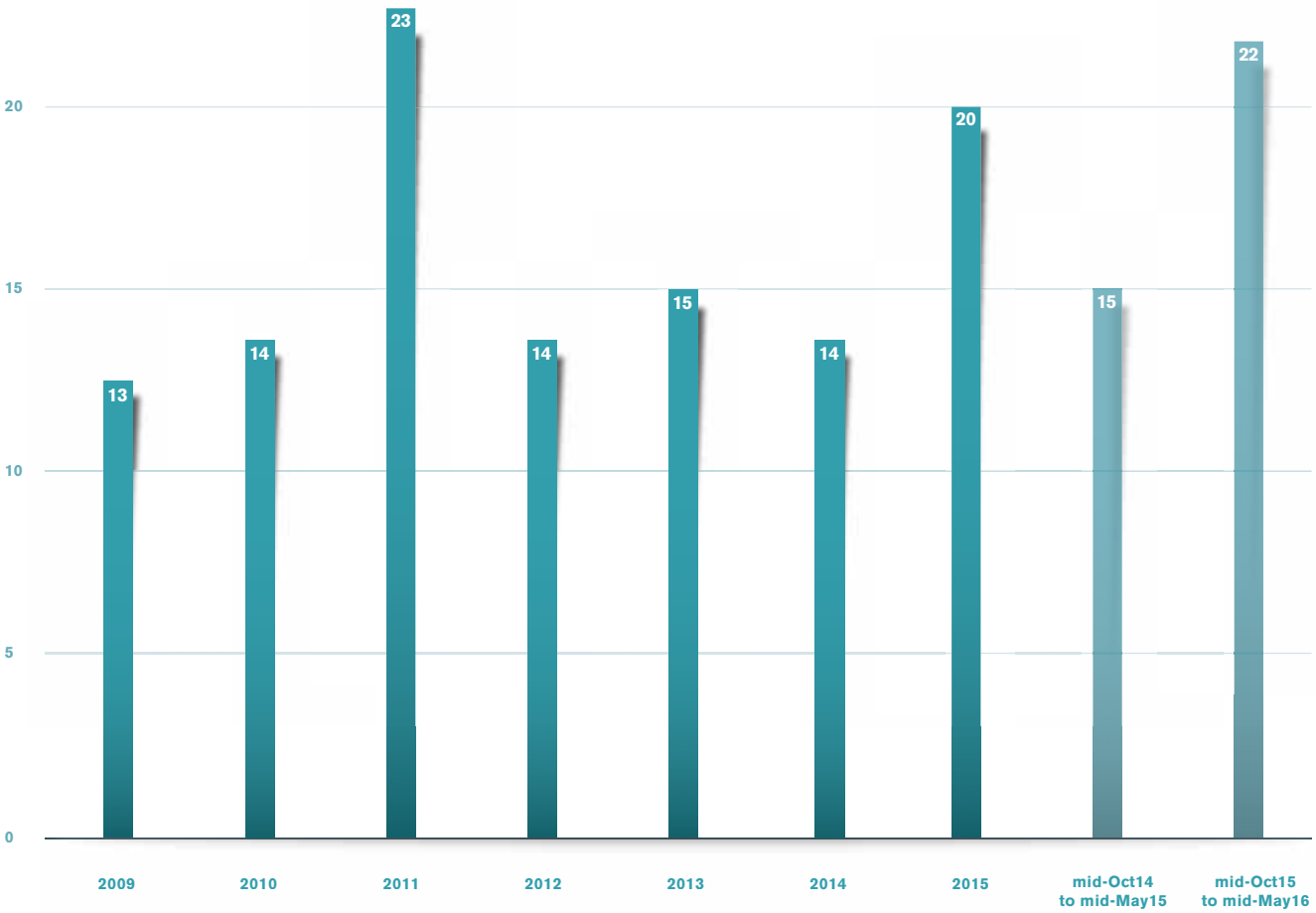
Trends in trade policy making

Since 2009 the WTO has been monitoring trade policy trends and developments and has published regular trade monitoring reports. These reports aim to enhance the transparency of trade policy developments and to provide WTO members and observers with an up-to-date picture of overall trends in international trade policy-making as well as the implementation of trade-restrictive measures and trade-liberalizing measures. The monitoring exercise was initiated immediately after the onset of the financial crisis at the end of 2008 and has evolved considerably since then.

The latest monitoring report shows that between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016, WTO members applied 154 new trade-restrictive measures.[1] This corresponds to an average of 22 new measures per month and constitutes a significant increase compared with the previous interim report,[2] which recorded an average of 15 measures per month. Also, it is the highest monthly average registered since 2011, when the WTO recorded a peak in the monthly average of new trade-restrictive measures (see Chart 7.1).
Trade-restrictive measures include the establishment of import or export tariffs or increases in these tariffs, the introduction of import bans or quantitative restrictions, the establishment of more complex customs procedures, local content measures and the temporary or permanent introduction of import or export taxes.

During the same period, WTO members introduced 132 measures aimed at facilitating trade, an average of 19 measures per month. While the latest monthly average of trade facilitating measures reflects an increase compared with the previous interim report, it is also lower than the recorded monthly average

Chart 7.1:
Trade-restrictive measures, excluding trade remedies
(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded. Source: WTO Secretariat.

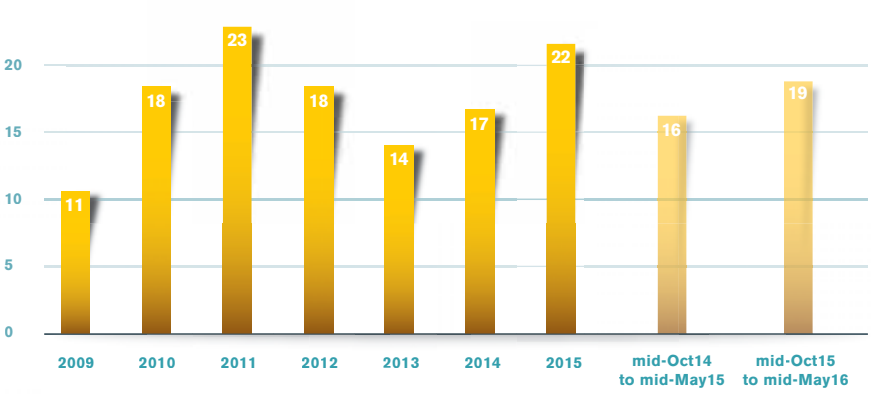
[1] For more information see WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/10, 4 July 2016.
[2] Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on Trade-Related Developments, Mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015, WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/9, 3 July 2015.

of trade-restrictive measures (see Chart 7.2). Examples of trade-facilitating measures include the elimination or reduction of import or export tariffs, the simplification of customs procedures, the temporary or permanent elimination of import or export taxes and the elimination of quantitative restrictions on both imports or exports.

The information on trade measures highlighted in the monitoring reports is submitted by WTO members and observers or gathered from other official and public sources. In the latest report, information was submitted by 70 members (counting the European Union and its member states separately), representing 43 per cent of the WTO membership and covering approximately 90 per cent of total world imports. Two observers also replied to the request for information.

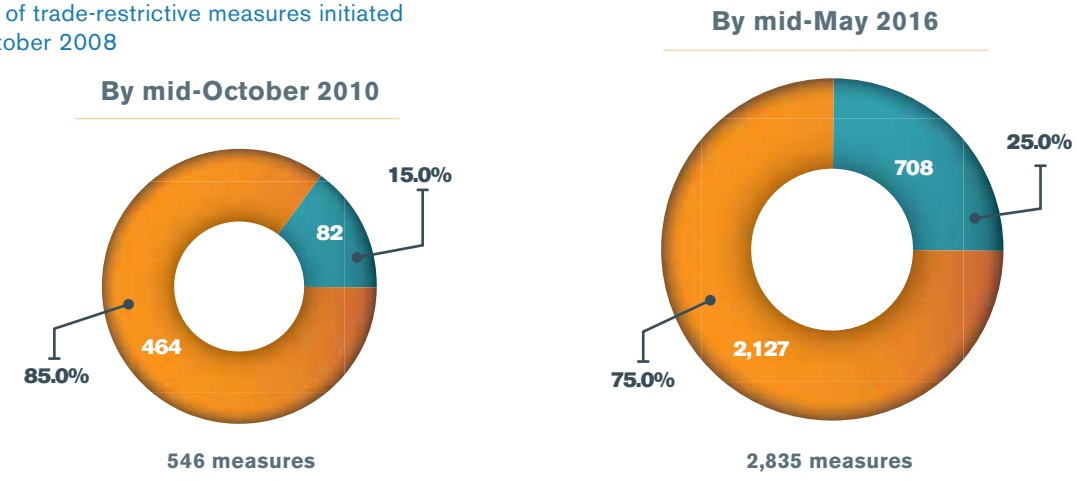
The slow pace of removal of previous restrictions means that the overall stock of trade-restrictive measures is continuing to increase. During the latest review period, the overall stockpile of restrictive measures, including trade remedies, introduced by WTO members grew by 11 per cent. Of the 2,835 trade-restrictive measures recorded for WTO members since 2008, only 708, or 25 per cent, had been removed by mid-May 2016. The rate by which WTO members have been eliminating trade restrictions remains too low to make a dent in the stockpile. The total number of restrictive measures still in place today stands at 2,127 (see Chart 7.3).

Chart 7.2:
Trade-facilitating measures, excluding trade remedies
(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 7.3:
Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures initiated since October 2008



Note: The stockpile of trade-restrictive measures also includes trade remedy actions.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Other trade measures notified by WTO members

Other trade measures notified by WTO members mostly concern regulations and standards, which are dealt with under the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures Agreement and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement (see Table 7.1). Under these agreements, WTO members are obliged to notify in advance any intention to introduce new SPS/TBT measures or to modify existing measures and to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed.

By complying with the SPS/TBT notification obligations, WTO members are able to keep other members fully informed about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

The SPS/TBT notifications received by the WTO may underestimate the actual number of implemented measures as there is no legal obligation to notify all measures. Indeed, members have no obligation to notify measures which are mostly identical to international standards, guidelines or recommendations. However, members are recommended to do so. Furthermore, WTO members have not notified all SPS/TBT measures that they are supposed to report to the WTO.

Table 7.1:
SPS/TBT measures notified by WTO members

Type of measure	Measures notified as of 31 December 2015	
	Notifications	Economies
SPS (regular and emergency notifications)	14,807	120
TBT	20,459	128

Source: SPS Information Management System, TBT Information Management System and the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), based on notifications from WTO members.

Trade remedies

In addition to the measures indicated above, WTO members are required to inform the WTO about trade remedies – anti-dumping measures, countervailing measures and safeguards (see Table 7.2). These are measures applied by importing countries in certain circumstances and under WTO rules to imports of a particular product where those imports are causing injury to domestic producers. Anti-dumping and countervailing measures are applied to dumped or subsidized imports respectively from a particular country or countries. These measures have to be implemented in accordance with the WTO's Anti-dumping Agreement and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Safeguard measures are applied, under the Agreement on Safeguards, on a most-favoured nation (i.e. non-discriminatory) basis, subject to specifically defined exceptions.

Table 7.2:
Trade remedies notified by WTO members[3]

Type of measure	Final duty in force on 31 December 2015	
	Measures	Economies
Anti-dumping	1494	30
Countervailing duties	111	8
Safeguards	155	35

Source: : Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), based on notifications from WTO members.

[3]Detailed statistics by members and by products can be found in I-TIP database (http://i-tip.wto.org/goods).

Chapter VIII

Composition, definitions & methodology

The data for this report come from a variety of sources. How they are compiled and presented is explained in this chapter.

Composition of geographical and economic groupings 72

Definitions and methodology 76

Trade policy indicators 85

Specific notes for selected economies 86

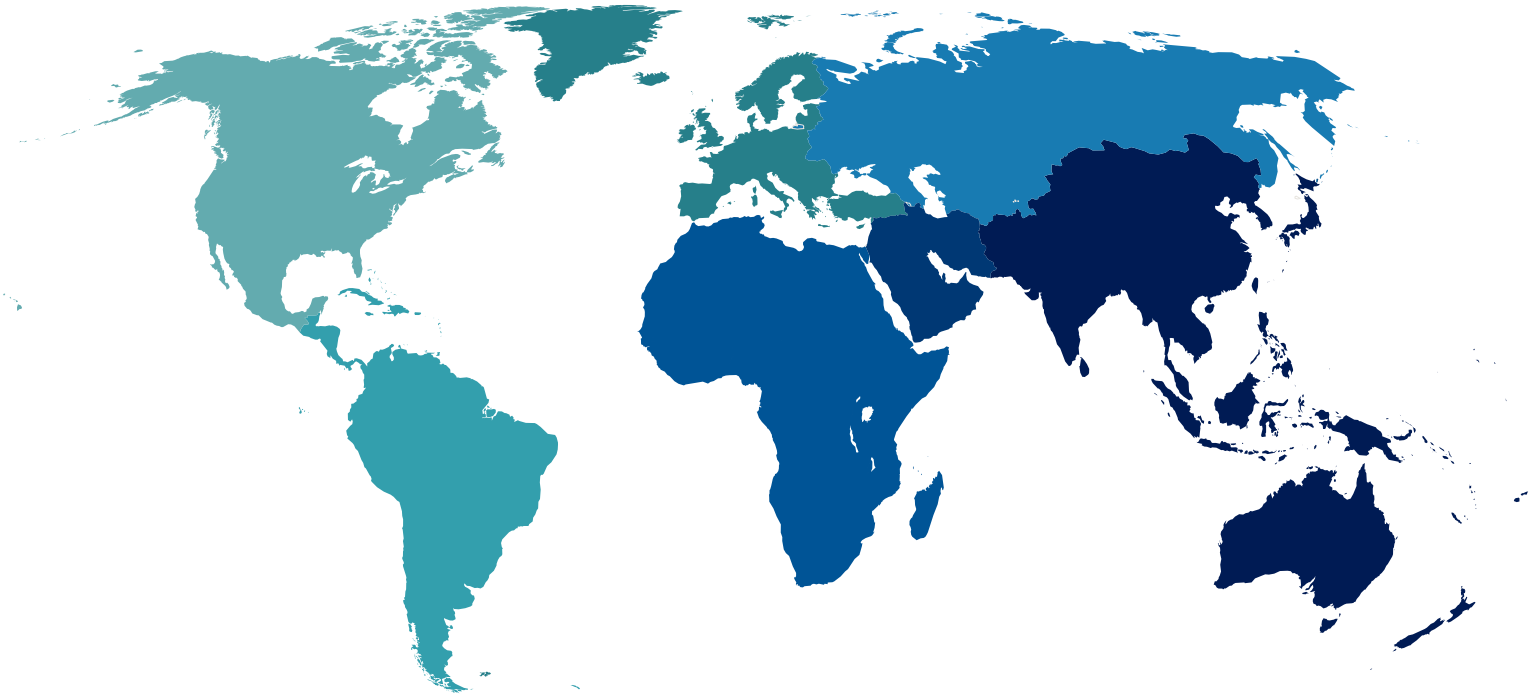
Statistical sources 87

Composition of geographical and economic groupings

WTO members are frequently referred to as "countries", although some members are not countries in the usual sense of the word but are officially "customs territories". The definition of geographical and other groupings in this report does not imply an expression of opinion by the Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, the delimitation of its frontiers, nor the rights and obligations of any WTO member in respect of WTO agreements. The colours, boundaries, denominations, and classifications in the maps of this publication do not imply, on the part of the WTO, any judgement on the legal or other status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary. Throughout this report, South and Central America and the Caribbean is referred to as South and Central America; Aruba, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of China, the Republic of Korea and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are referenced as Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to), Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei respectively.

Changes in statistical territories in 2010 and 2011 involving the Netherlands Antilles and Sudan are reflected in this report, as far as available statistics permit. Data for the Netherlands Antilles are no longer given beginning with 2011, and are replaced with data for the successor states Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Further, the secession of South Sudan from Sudan in July 2011 resulted in a decrease in the magnitude of the latter's trade flows. No time series is currently disseminated for South Sudan.

Data provided by Ukraine do not include the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol starting 2014.



North America

Bermuda				
Canada*				
Mexico*				
United States of America*				
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified				

South and Central America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda*	Brazil*	Dominican Republic*	Honduras*	Saint Lucia*
Argentina*	Chile*	Ecuador*	Jamaica*	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	Colombia*	El Salvador*	Nicaragua*	Sint Maarten
Bahamas**	Costa Rica*	Grenada*	Panama*	Suriname*
Barbados*	Cuba*	Guatemala*	Paraguay*	Trinidad and Tobago*
Belize*	Curaçao	Guyana*	Peru*	Uruguay*
Bolivia, Plurinational State of*	Dominica*	Haiti*	Saint Kitts and Nevis*	Venezuela, Bolivaria Rep. of*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified				

Europe

Albania*	Cyprus*	Germany*	Liechtenstein*	Poland*	Sweden*
Andorra**	Czech Republic*	Greece*	Lithuania*	Portugal*	Switzerland*
Austria*	Denmark*	Hungary*	Luxembourg*	Romania*	Turkey*
Belgium*	Estonia*	Iceland*	Malta*	Serbia**	United Kingdom*
Bosnia and Herzegovina**	Finland*	Ireland*	Montenegro*	Slovak Republic*	
Bulgaria*	France*	Italy*	Netherlands*	Slovenia*	
Croatia*	FYR Macedonia*	Latvia*	Norway*	Spain*	
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)[a]

Armenia*	Georgia*[a]	Moldova*	Turkmenistan
Azerbaijan**	Kazakhstan*	Russian Federation*	Ukraine*
Belarus**	Kyrgyz Republic*	Tajikistan*	Uzbekistan**
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified			

[a] Georgia is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States but is included in this group for reasons of geography and similarities in economic structure.

Africa

Algeria**	Chad*	Ethiopia**	Libya**	Niger*	Sudan**
Angola*	Comoros**	Gabon*	Madagascar*	Nigeria*	South Sudan
Benin*	Congo*	The Gambia*	Malawi*	Rwanda*	Swaziland*
Botswana*	Congo, Dem. Rep. of*	Ghana*	Mali*	Sao Tome and Principe**	Tanzania*
Burkina Faso*	Côte d'Ivoire*	Guinea*	Mauritania*	Senegal*	Togo*
Burundi*	Djibouti*	Guinea-Bissau*	Mauritius*	Seychelles*	Tunisia*
Cameroon*	Egypt*	Kenya*	Morocco*	Sierra Leone*	Uganda*
Cabo Verde*	Equatorial Guinea**	Lesotho*	Mozambique*	Somalia	Zambia*
Central African Republic*	Eritrea	Liberia, Republic of**	Namibia*	South Africa*	Zimbabwe*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					

Middle East

Bahrain*	Israel*	Lebanese Republic**	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of*	Yemen*
Iran**	Jordan*	Oman*	Syrian Arab Republic**	
Iraq**	Kuwait, the State of*	Qatar*	United Arab Emirates*	
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified				

Asia

Afghanistan**	China*	Korea, Republic of*	Mongolia*	Papua New Guinea*	Chinese Taipei*
Australia*	Fiji*	Kiribati	Myanmar*	Philippines*	Thailand*
Bangladesh*	Hong Kong, China*	Lao People's Dem. Rep.*	Nepal*	Samoa*	Tonga*
Bhutan**	India*	Macao, China*	New Zealand*	Singapore*	Tuvalu
Brunei Darussalam*	Indonesia*	Malaysia*	Pakistan*	Solomon Islands*	Vanuatu*
Cambodia*	Japan*	Maldives*	Palau	Sri Lanka*	Viet Nam*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					

* WTO members ** Observer governments

Regional integration agreements

Andean Community (CAN)				
Bolivia				
Colombia				
Ecuador				
Peru				
ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) / AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area)				
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand
Cambodia	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Myanmar	Singapore	Viet Nam
CACM (Central American Common market)				
Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)				
Antigua and Barbuda	Belize	Guyana	Montserrat	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bahamas	Dominica	Haiti	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Suriname
Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)				
Cameroon	Chad	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon
Central African Republic				
COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)				
Burundi	Egypt	Libya	Rwanda	Swaziland
Comoros	Eritrea	Madagascar	Seychelles	Uganda
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Ethiopia	Malawi	South Sudan	Zambia
Djibouti	Kenya	Mauritius	Sudan	Zimbabwe
ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States)				
Angola	Central African Republic	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Gabon	Sao Tome and Principe
Burundi	Chad	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda	
Cameroon	Congo			
ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea	Mali	Senegal
Burkina Faso	The Gambia	Guinea- Bissau	Niger	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Ghana	Liberia, Republic of	Nigeria	Togo
EFTA (European Free Trade Association)				
Iceland	Liechtenstein	Norway	Switzerland	
European Union (28)				
Austria	Denmark	Hungary	Malta	Slovenia
Belgium	Estonia	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain
Bulgaria	Finland	Italy	Poland	Sweden
Croatia	France	Latvia	Portugal	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Germany	Lithuania	Romania	
Czech Republic	Greece	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic	
GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council)				
Bahrain	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait, the State of				
MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market)				
Argentina	Brazil	Paraguay	Uruguay	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)				
Canada	Mexico	United States		
SADC (Southern African Development Community)				
Angola	Lesotho	Mauritius	South Africa	Tanzania
Botswana	Madagascar	Mozambique	Seychelles	Zambia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Malawi	Namibia	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement)				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	
Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka	
SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trade Area)				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	
Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka	
WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Senegal	Togo
Burkina Faso	Guinea- Bissau	Niger		

Other groups

ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries)				
Angola	Cook Islands	Guyana	Nauru	Somalia
Antigua and Barbuda	Côte d'Ivoire	Haiti	Niger	South Africa
Bahamas	Cuba	Jamaica	Nigeria	South Sudan
Barbados	Djibouti	Kenya	Niue	Sudan
Belize	Dominica	Kiribati	Palau	Suriname
Benin	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Swaziland
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia, Republic of	Rwanda	Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Madagascar	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Timor Leste
Burundi	Ethiopia	Malawi	Saint Lucia	Togo
Cabo Verde	Fiji	Mali	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tonga
Cameroon	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
Central African Republic	The Gambia	Mauritania	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu
Chad	Ghana	Mauritius	Senegal	Uganda
Comoros	Grenada	Micronesia	Seychelles	Vanuatu
Congo	Guinea	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Solomon Islands	Zimbabwe
Africa				
North Africa				
Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Sub- Saharan Africa				
Western Africa				
Benin	The Gambia	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Liberia, Republic of	Niger	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Guinea	Mali	Nigeria	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire				
Central Africa				
Burundi	Central African Republic	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda
Cameroon	Chad	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Gabon	Sao Tome and Principe
Eastern Africa				
Comoros	Ethiopia	Mauritius	South Sudan	Tanzania
Djibouti	Kenya	Seychelles	Sudan	Uganda
Eritrea	Madagascar	Somalia		
Southern Africa				
Angola	Lesotho	Mozambique	Swaziland	Zambia
Botswana	Malawi	Namibia	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Territories in Africa not elsewhere specified				
Asia				
East Asia (including Oceania):				
Australia	Indonesia	Mongolia	Samoa	Tuvalu
Brunei Darussalam	Japan	Myanmar	Singapore	Vanuatu
Cambodia	Kiribati	New Zealand	Solomon Islands	Viet Nam
China	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Papua New Guinea	Chinese Taipei	
Fiji	Macao, China	Philippines	Thailand	
Hong Kong, China	Malaysia	Republic of Korea	Tonga	
West Asia:				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	India	Nepal		
APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)				
Australia	Hong Kong, China	Malaysia	Russian Federation	Viet Nam
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	New Zealand	Singapore	
Canada	Japan	Peru	Thailand	
Chile	Korea	Papua New Guinea	Chinese Taipei	
China	Mexico	Philippines	United States	
BRIC (Brazil, Russian Federation, India and China)				
Developed economies:	**North America (except Mexico)**	**European Union (28)**	**EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland)**	**Australia, Japan and New Zealand**
Developing economies:	**Africa**	**South and Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico**	**Europe except the European Union (28) and EFTA; Middle East**	**Asia except Australia, Japan, and New Zealand**
LDCs (Least-developed countries)				
Afghanistan	Comoros	Kiribati	Nepal	Tanzania
Angola	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Niger	Timor Leste
Bangladesh	Djibouti	Lesotho	Rwanda	Togo
Benin	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia, Republic of	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu
Bhutan	Eritrea	Madagascar	Senegal	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Vanuatu
Burundi	The Gambia	Mali	Solomon Islands	Yemen
Cambodia	Guinea	Mauritania	Somalia	Zambia
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	South Sudan	
Chad	Haiti	Myanmar	Sudan	
Six East Asian traders*				
Hong Kong, China	Republic of Korea	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand
Malaysia				

Definitions and methodology

Merchandise trade

Exports and imports

Two systems of recording merchandise exports and imports are in common use. They are referred to as general trade and special trade and differ mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are treated. General trade figures are larger than the corresponding special trade figures because the latter exclude certain trade flows, such as goods shipped through bonded warehouses.

To the extent possible, total merchandise trade is defined in this report according to the general trade definition. It covers all types of inward and outward movement of goods through a country or territory including movements through customs warehouses and free zones. Goods include all merchandise that either add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country or territory by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the country's economic territory. For further explanations, see United Nations International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2.

Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country or territory ("free on board" valuation). Imports are valued at transaction value plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country or territory ("cost, insurance and freight" valuation).

Table IV.2
Products

A. Primary products
(i) Agricultural products (SITC sections 0, 1, 2 and 4 minus divisions 27 and 28)
of which,
- Food (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22)
of which,
0 - Food and live animals
1 - Beverages and tobacco
4 - Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
22 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
- - Fish (SITC division 03)
- - Other food products and live animals (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22 minus division 03)
- Raw materials (SITC divisions 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29)
of which,
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
24 - Cork and wood
25 - Pulp and waste paper
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified
(ii) Fuels and mining products (SITC section 3 and divisions 27, 28, 68)
of which,
- Ores and other minerals (SITC divisions 27, 28)
of which,
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
- Fuels (SITC section 3)
- Non-ferrous metals (SITC division 68)

B. Manufactures (SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8 minus division 68 and group 891)
(i) Iron and steel (SITC division 67)
(ii) Chemicals (SITC section 5)
of which,
- Pharmaceuticals (SITC division 54)
- Other chemicals (SITC divisions 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59)
of which,
51 - Organic chemicals
52 - Inorganic chemicals
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of Group 272, i.e Fertilizers, crude)
57 - Plastics in primary forms
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms
59 - Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere specified
(iii) Other semi-manufactures (SITC divisions 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 69) of which,
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified and dressed furskins
62 - Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified
69 - Manufactures of metals, not elsewhere specified
(iv) Machinery and transport equipment (SITC section 7)
- Office and telecommunication equipment (SITC divisions 75, 76 and group 776)
of which,
- - Electronic data processing and office equipment (SITC division 75)
- - Telecommunications equipment (SITC division 76)
- - Integrated circuits, and electronic components (SITC group 776)
- Transport equipment (SITC group 713, sub-group 7783 and divisions 78, 79)
of which,
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
79 - Other transport equipment
- - Automotive products (SITC groups 781, 782, 783, 784 and subgroups 7132, 7783)
of which,
781 - Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than public-transport type vehicles), including station wagons and racing cars
782 - Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles
783 - Road motor vehicles, not elsewhere specified
784 - Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles and tractors
7132 - Internal combustion piston engines for propelling vehicles listed above
- -Other transport equipment (SITC division 79, groups 713, 785, 786 minus sub-group 7132) of which,
79 - Other transport equipment
713 - Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified
785 - Motorcycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized
786 - Trailers and semi-trailers, other vehicles (not mechanically propelled), and specially designed and equipped transport containers
- Other machinery (SITC divisions 71, 72, 73, 74, 77 minus groups 713, 776 minus sub-group 7783) of which,
- - Power generating machinery (SITC division 71 minus group 713)
of which,
71 - Power generating machinery and equipment
minus
713 - Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified
- - Non-electrical machinery (SITC divisions 72, 73, 74)
of which,
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries

73 - Metal working machinery
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere specified and machine parts, not elsewhere specified
- - Electrical machinery (SITC division 77 minus group 776 and subgroup 7783)
of which,
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, not elsewhere specified and electrical parts thereof
minus
776 - Thermionic, cold cathode or photo-cathode valves and tubes
7783 - Electrical equipment, not elsewhere specified, for internal combustion engines and vehicles; and parts thereof
(v) Textiles (SITC division 65)
(vi) Clothing (SITC division 84)
(vii) Other manufactures (SITC divisions 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89 excluding group 891) of which,
- Personal and household goods (SITC divisions 82, 83 and 85)
of which,
82 - Furniture and parts thereof, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
85 - Footwear
- Scientific and controlling instruments (SITC division 87)
- Miscellaneous manufactures (SITC divisions 81, 88 and 89 minus group 891)
of which,
81 - Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, not elsewhere specified
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, not elsewhere specified; watches and clocks
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified
C. Other products: commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (including gold); arms and ammunition (SITC section 9 and group 891)
9- Commodities and transactions not classfied elsewhere in SITC
891 - Arms and Ammunition
D. Intermediate products include all parts and accessories as well as industrial primary and processed intermediate products. The "fuels and lubricants" category (BEC code 3) was excluded.
BEC codes 42, 53, 111, 121, 21, 22

Products

All product groups are defined according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Throughout this report, other food products and live animals; beverages and tobacco; animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes; oilseeds and oleaginous fruit are referred to as other food products; electronic data processing and office equipment is referred to as EDP and office equipment; and integrated circuits and electronic components is referred to as integrated circuits.

Agricultural products according to the AOA (WTO Agreement on Agriculture) definition refer to HS chapters 1 to 24 (excluding fish and fish products) and a number of manufactured agricultural products (for further information see "The Legal Texts, The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations", WTO). This definition does not correspond to the definition of agricultural products presented in the breakdown of merchandise trade by main commodity group (see table II.1).

Merchandise trade and the goods account in balance of payments statistics

Merchandise trade statistics serve as an input for the compilation of the goods account in the balance of payments (BOP) and the rest of the world account in the System of National Accounts (SNA).

The compilation of international merchandise trade statistics (IMTS) relies principally on customs records complemented, as appropriate, by additional sources to enhance their coverage (for instance, to include electricity, or trade in vessels and aircrafts). These statistics essentially reflect the physical movement of goods across borders, while National Accounts and BOP statistics record transactions that involve change in ownership.

Goods for processing with or without change of ownership are recorded in merchandise statistics when they enter or leave the economic territory, irrespective of whether a change in ownership takes place. However, goods supplied to another economy for processing without a change of ownership and returned to the economy of the owner after processing are not recorded in the balance of payments statistics compiled according to BPM6; further, if the goods are sold to a third economy after processing, then the value of the goods (including the value of processing) is recorded as an export of the economy of the owner and an import of the third economy; the value of the processing is recorded as an export of services of the processing economy and an import of services of the economy of the owner.

Differences between BOP (BPM6) and national accounts statistics and IMTS can be found in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, Revision 1 (IMTS 2010), Chapter XXIV Section B «Goods to be recorded differently in IMTS and BPM6/national accounts» (p288). (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/eg-imts/imts2010-final-22march2011.pdf)

Refer to Table 11.1 (p177) in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Compilation Guide (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2014/pdf/BPM6_11F.pdf)

Trade in commercial services between residents and non-residents of an economy (BPM6)

Depending on the location of the supplier and the consumer, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) defines four modes of supply. In addition to the cross-border supply (mode 1), where both the supplier and the consumer remain in their respective home territories, GATS also covers cases where consumers are outside their home territory to consume services (mode 2 – consumption abroad), or where service suppliers are in the territory of the consumers to provide their services, whether by establishing affiliates through direct investment abroad (mode 3 – commercial presence), or through the presence of natural persons (mode 4). An economy's Balance of Payments, namely the services account, can be used to derive estimates covering trade in commercial services for modes 1, 2 and 4. The Balance of Payments does however not include most of the information on services supplied through foreign affiliates that is required to estimate the size of mode 3. A framework for collecting these data, the "Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS)" was adopted by the international statistical community for the first time in 2002, and then further developed in 2010. FATS are available in the annual publication World Trade Statistical Review and on the online tool I-TIP services.

Trade in commercial services between residents and non-residents of an economy (BPM6), exports and imports

Exports (credits or receipts) and imports (debits or payments) of commercial services are included in balance of

payments statistics, in conformity with the concepts, definitions and classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) as well as the 2010 edition of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS 2010).

Definition of commercial services in the Balance of Payments

In the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, the current account is subdivided into goods, services (including government goods and services, n.i.e.), primary income, and secondary income. Commercial services comprise all services categories except government goods and services, n.i.e. Commercial services are sub-divided into manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, maintenance and repair services n.i.e., transport, travel, and other commercial services. The BPM6 contains the following 12 standard services components.

(1) Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
(2) Maintenance and repair services, n.i.e.
(3) Transport
(4) Travel
(5) Construction
(6) Insurance and pension services
(7) Financial services
(8) Charges for the use of intellectual property, n.i.e.
(9) Telecommunications, computer and information services
(10) Other business services
(11) Personal, cultural and recreational services
(12) Government goods and services, n.i.e.

Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others cover processing, assembly, labelling, packing, and similar activities undertaken by enterprises that do not own the goods concerned and are paid a fee by the owner. Only the fee charged by the processor, which may cover the cost of materials purchased, is included under this item. Examples include oil refining, liquefaction of natural gas, assembly of clothing and electronics, assembly, labelling, and packing.

Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. cover maintenance and repair work – by residents – on goods that are owned by non-residents (and vice versa). The repairs may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. The value recorded for maintenance and repairs is the value of the work done – not the gross value of the goods before and after repairs.

Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. form a new WTO aggregate named Goods-related services.

Transport is the process of carriage of people and objects from one location to another as well as related supporting and auxiliary services. Transport can be classified according to: (i) mode of transport, namely, sea, air, or other ("other" may be further broken down into rail, road, internal waterway, pipeline, and space transport as well as electricity transmission); and (ii) what is carried – passengers or freight. Also included are postal and courier services.

Travel credits cover goods and services – for own use or to give away – acquired by non-residents from an economy during visits to that economy. Travel debits cover goods and services – for own use or to give away – acquired from other economies by residents of the reporting economy during visits to these other economies. The most common goods and services covered are lodging, food and beverages, entertainment and transportation (within the economy visited), gifts and souvenirs. Travel is further subdivided into: (i) personal travel and (ii) business travel.

The aggregate category Other commercial services corresponds to the following components defined in BPM6:

Construction covers the creation, renovation, repair, or extension of fixed assets in the form of buildings, land improvements of an engineering nature, and other similar engineering constructions such as roads, bridges, dams, and so forth. It also includes related installation and assembly work, site preparation, specialized services such as painting, plumbing, and demolition, and management of construction projects. Construction also covers the acquisition of goods and services by the enterprises undertaking construction work from the economy of location of the construction work. Construction can be divided into (i) construction abroad and (ii) construction in the compiling economy.

Insurance and pension services include services of providing life insurance and annuities, nonlife insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions, standardized guarantees, and auxiliary services to insurance, pension schemes, and standardized guarantee schemes.

Financial services cover financial intermediary and auxiliary services, except insurance and pension fund services, provided by banks

and other financial corporations. They include deposit taking and lending, letters of credit, credit card services, commissions and charges related to financial leasing, factoring, underwriting, and clearing of payments. Also included are financial advisory services, custody of financial assets or bullion, financial asset management, monitoring services, liquidity provision services, risk assumption services other than insurance, merger and acquisition services, credit rating services, stock exchange services, and trust services. Financial services may be charged for by: (i) explicit charges; (ii) margins on buying and selling transactions; (iii) asset management costs deducted from property income receivable in the case of asset-holding entities; or (iv) margins between interest payable and the reference rate on loans and deposits (called financial intermediation service charges indirectly measured – FISIM).

Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. include: (i) Charges for the use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, franchises); these rights can arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and (ii) Charges for licenses to reproduce or distribute (or both) intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast).

Telecommunications, computer and information services cover (i) Telecommunications services, which encompass the broadcast or transmission of sound, images, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television cable transmission, radio and television satellite, electronic mail, facsimile, and so forth, including business network services, teleconferencing, and support services; (ii) Computer services consisting of hardware- and software-related services and data-processing services; (iii) Information services including news agency services, such as the provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media as well as database services.

Other business services include (i) Research and development services, (ii) Professional and management consulting services and (iii) Technical, trade-related and other business services. (i) Research and development services consist of services that are associated with basic and applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. (ii) Professional and management consulting services include (a) legal services, accounting, management consulting, managerial services, and public relations services; and (b) advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services. (iii) Technical, trade-related, and other business services include:
(a) architectural, engineering, and other technical services;
(b) waste treatment and depollution, agricultural, and mining services;
(c) operating leasing services;
(d) trade-related services; and
(e) other business services n.i.e.

Personal, cultural, and recreational services consist of (i) Audiovisual and related services and (ii) other personal, cultural, and recreational services.
(i) Audiovisual and related services cover services and fees related to the production of motion pictures (on film, videotape, disk, or transmitted electronically, etc.), radio and television programs (live or on tape), and musical recordings.
(ii) Other personal, cultural, and recreational services include (a) health services, (b) education services, (c) heritage and recreational services, and (d) other personal services. Health services as well as education services are provided remotely or on-site. Data on exports and imports of total services (including government goods and services n.i.e), other services (including government goods and services n.i.e) as well as government goods and services n.i.e. are available as memorandum items in the WTO online Statistics Database.

Memo items:
- Total services (Commercial services plus Government goods and services n.i.e)
- Other services (Other commercial services plus Government goods and services n.i.e)
- Government goods and services n.i.e

Government goods and services n.i.e. cover: (a) goods and services supplied by and to enclaves, such as embassies, military bases, and international organizations; (b) goods and services acquired from the host economy by diplomats, consular staff, and military personnel located abroad and their dependents;
(c) services supplied by and to governments and not included in other categories of services.

Statistics on international trade in services are produced jointly and published simultaneously with UNCTAD and ITC.

Regional and world estimates for 2015 for sub-item of other commercial services should be considered as preliminary.

Coverage and comparability

While many economies worldwide have fully implemented the BPM6 for the recording of their Balance of Payments services transactions, some are still compiling their statistics according to the BPM5 methodology. Consequently, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. It should be noted in particular that world and regional estimates of trade in new services items such as Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. may be underestimated, as some economies do not report these items yet.

While the coverage and comparability of trade in services statistics have improved significantly over the years, the data remain subject to recognized limitations, such as i) certain countries do not collect figures for all items, ii) statistically capturing some services items remains difficult (more notably on the imports side), iii) data can be reported on a net rather than gross basis, iv) certain transactions may prove complex to classify appropriately, v) different sources, data collection and estimation methods lead to diverse results, etc. These distortions are more significant on detailed items levels and may lead to considerable asymmetries among countries' reported trade flows by origin and destination.

Foreign Affiliates Statistics

The new statistical framework on Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS) is developed in the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010, the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment and the OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators. The statistical framework covers both goods and services producing enterprises.

It analyses the universe of affiliates for which foreign investors own more than 50 per cent of the voting power or equity interest.

Depending on the compiler's view, one can distinguish inward FATS, that is, activities of foreign-owned affiliates in the compiling economy, or, outward FATS, that is, foreign affiliates of the compiling economy active abroad. Variables such as sales, value added, number of employees, etc. are used to describe the affiliates' activities. These variables are broken down by country of origin or destination of investments and also by type of primary activity of the affiliates. The United States also provide a breakdown into total supply of goods and total supply of services products. In the case of services industries the concept of supply (or output) is based on measures that better capture service output (i.e. the margin). This mainly has an impact on the measurement of activities of wholesalers and retailers, insurers and financial intermediaries.

From a GATS perspective, the size of mode 3 in a given country can be approximated through the value of the output (or supply) of services by foreign-owned affiliates. In the absence of data on output, sales of services are used.

FATS are currently available mainly for OECD and a small number of non-OECD economies. Given the recent development of these statistics, comparability and coverage of individual economy data may not always be complete. Availability of detailed data and long-time series varies considerably between economies.

Trade in global value chains

The measurement of trade in value added terms traces the source of the value added, by country and industry that is contained in the products (goods and services) traded across the world.

Value added is defined as the value that is added by industries to produce goods and services. In a national account sense, it reflects the compensation of labour, capital, non-financial assets and natural resources used in the production as well as net indirect taxes, when relevant.

The value added approach reflects the interconnection of economies and sectors as well as the increasing importance of trade in intermediate inputs that takes place among international supply and production chains. It provides insights on where the value added comes from and thus on the actual contribution of trade to economies.

Trade in value added indicators are estimates based on Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables. ICIO tables cover both goods and services. They regroup national Input-Output tables and international trade statistics into a consistent framework to describe sale and purchase of goods and services

between producers and consumers from various economies and industries. They enable to disentangle domestic and foreign value added in each economy and industry.

Trade in value added estimates presented in this publication are sourced from the OECD-WTO "Trade in value added" (TiVA) database and the OECD ICIO table. The latter covers 57 economies plus a "rest of the world" aggregate. Industries are regrouped into 37 sectors and cover productive activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4.

The decomposition of gross exports into their value added components

The breakdown of conventional export data (gross) into their value added components allows showing the role played by economies in global value chains.

The **domestic value added content of exports** is composed of the following indicators:

(i) The domestic value added, embodied either in final or intermediate goods/services, directly consumed by the importing country. This represents a one-to-one country transfer of value added, with exported goods/services crossing borders only once.

(ii) The domestic value added contained in intermediates exported to a first country which re-exports them to a third country as embodied in others goods/services. This indicator represents a one-to-many country transfer of value added, when exported goods/services cross borders more than once. This illustrates the level of participation of an economy within international production.

(iii) The domestic value added of exported goods/services which is eventually re-imported by the country itself. Such a value added round-trip between two countries highlights the domestic value added content present in a country's imports.

The **foreign value added content of exports** corresponds to the value added of inputs that was imported in order to produce intermediate or final goods/services to be exported. It can also be referred to as vertical specialization, when expressed in percentage.

The sectoral value added contributions to gross exports

Exports from a (domestic) industry do not only contain value added produced within the same industry but also value added sourced from other industries within the economy or from other economies.

The value added approach to estimate trade flows can describe both the geographical and sectoral origin of the value added contained in gross exports of any given industry. Table IV.3 presents the value added origin (columns) of gross exports (rows) according to the domestic and foreign source and by main sector. This highlights the extent of the global value chains phenomenon and outlines the interconnection and related dependency across countries and sectors for the production and trade of goods and services.

Other definitions and methods

Annual changes

Throughout this report, average annual percentage changes are analogous to compound interest rates. In calculating the average annual rate of change between 2010 and 2015, for example, data for calendar year 2010 were taken as the starting point, and data for calendar year 2015 as the end point.

Prices

Commodity price movements are primarily described by indices largely based on spot market prices, and therefore exclude transactions governed by longer-term contracts. Price indices for such commodities as food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, minerals, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and crude petroleum are obtained from IMF Primary Commodity Prices (May 2016 release). Aggregates for all primary commodities and for non-fuel primary commodities are calculated using IMF weights (Statistical appendix table A67). Beginning with the first quarter of 2011, the crude oil price is computed excluding West Texas Intermediate (WTI), which accounts for one third of the IMF's crude oil index. The price of WTI became largely dislocated from international markets in early 2011 and is thought not to represent well prices in international oil trade. For more information, see Box Comm.1 of the World Bank's Global Commodity Market Outlook, January 2012 (see page 65 of the complete report on http://go.worldbank.org/WI8LCZ6PT0).

Export and import prices by commodity group of Germany, Japan and the United States are sourced from national statistics. Aggregates are calculated by weighting the countries' price indices with the export and import values of the countries' respective base year (Statistical tables A68 and A69).

World merchandise trade indices

The volume indices and the deflators (i.e. price indices or unit values) are taken from a range of different international and national sources. The reported deflators and volume indices may not always be available for the most recent years or may differ in product coverage from the corresponding value indices.

Aggregation of the indices to obtain a world total is a two-tier process. First, export and import deflators from national and international sources are complemented with Secretariat estimates for missing data. They are then aggregated to obtain regional totals. The volume index for each region is obtained by dividing the respective trade value index for each region by the corresponding regional deflator. Second, the total world merchandise volume index is obtained by deflating the world trade value with the aggregate of regional deflators. Throughout the aggregation process trade values of the previous year are used as weights.

World gross domestic product

World GDP growth is estimated as a weighted average of individual economies' real GDP growth. The weights used are shares of the economies' previous year GDP at 2005 constant prices converted to dollars at market exchange rates.

The use of official exchange rates which are not market-based for some major economies, together with the fluctuations of the United States dollar vis-à-vis major currencies, can have a significant impact on the weighting pattern. The increasing use of weights based on purchasing power parities (PPP) by other international organizations is meant to attenuate "anomalies" linked to these factors. In a period of widely diverging growth rates among countries and regions, the choice of the weighting pattern can have a marked influence on the global growth estimate. For the 2000-2011 period, global growth estimates based on PPP-weights indicate a significantly faster growth than estimates using weights based on GDP data measured at market exchange rates. This is because of differences in the two weighting patterns.

Re-exports and re-imports

Under the system of general trade adopted in this report, re-exports are included in total merchandise trade.

However, in the case of Hong Kong, China, the magnitude of its re-exports (amounting in 2015 to $498 billion), if included in regional or world aggregates, would adversely affect the analytical value of the statistics by introducing a significant element of double counting. Therefore, Hong Kong, China's re-exports are excluded from the world and from Asia aggregates (unless otherwise indicated); only Hong Kong, China's domestic exports and retained imports are included in the totals.

Trade policy indicators

Indicators tracking the changes in the application of trade policy measures can be broken down into three broad categories:

(1) Customs related measures: Information on customs duties (bound, applied and preferential) can be found on the WTO website and also in a summary form in the World Tariff Profiles. Information on the changes in customs duties can be derived from the above sources but these changes are also covered by the Trade Monitoring reports (TM).
(2) Trade remedies: Binding tariffs and applying them equally to all trading partners (most-favoured-nation treatment) are key to the smooth flow of trade in goods. The WTO agreements uphold the principles, but they also allow derogations in some circumstances. Those "trade remedies" cover antidumping, countervailing duties and safeguards; the relevant information can be found in the I-TIP database and also in the TM database.
(3) Technical measures / regulations: By far a persistent growth in notifications happened in the area of regulations and standards which fall under the SPS and TBT agreements. Keeping up to date with these measures is crucial for all trading partners. Notifications in this area are not easily comparable as to the trade impact of the respective measures announced and the number of notifications may overestimate the actual implementation of the measures.

For each of these three categories, the secretariat compiles indicators showing the measures that were introduced or modified in the year and, when applicable, the stock of these measures. WTO Members have established two main ways of obtaining the relevant information on trade policy measures, one being the system of notifications and the other one being the trade policy reviews' reports and, related to it, the trade monitoring reports. Through notifications, WTO members and observers provide the Secretariat with recent relevant information on trade and trade-related measures. In the trade monitoring context, the Secretariat in addition to information received by WTO members and observers, collects trade and trade-related measures from other relevant sources and subsequently submit it to the relevant member for verification.. The preparation of the trade monitoring reports is an on-going activity and a unique process relying on continuous dialogue and exchange with WTO delegations as well as divisions within the WTO Secretariat. The WTO-wide trade monitoring reports are subsequently discussed at meetings of the WTO's Trade Policy Review Body. The verification process is a unique feature of the WTO's monitoring efforts and represents a quality control mechanism, allowing members to check the accuracy of the information before it is made public.

Information contained in Members' notifications is now in large parts included in a consolidated database platform, the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP, weblink). For information on the Trade policy monitoring reports see: (Trade Monitoring database, http://tmdb.wto.org/), WTO Docs online (https://docs.wto.org/dol2feStaff/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S001.aspx).

Specific notes for selected economies

Merchandise trade statistics of the European Union

Beginning with the 2002 report, EU data compiled according to national statistical practices have been replaced, starting 1993, with data compiled by Eurostat in accordance with EU legislation. The concepts and definitions adopted by the EU are in line with the United Nations' International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2. As a result, the conceptual differences between EU member states' data have been substantially reduced. Moreover, for the EU as a whole, Eurostat data are more timely than the previous source, thus reducing substantially the amount of estimation included in the EU aggregate.

Since January 1993, statistics on the trade between the member states of the EU have been collected through the "Intrastat" system (see GATT 1994, International Trade Trends and Statistics). The coverage of this system, which relies on reports submitted by firms for transactions above a minimum value, is not as wide as the previous one, which was based on customs declarations. This is particularly noticeable on the import side. For example, prior to the adoption of the Intrastat system, reported intra-EU imports (c.i.f.) closely matched reported intra-EU exports (f.o.b.). However, from 1993 onwards, the reported value of intra-EU imports has been on average around 3 per cent lower than the value of intra-EU exports, indicating a substantial under-reporting of intra-EU imports. As a result of this inconsistency, the Secretariat has substituted intra-EU exports data for intra-EU imports at the aggregate EU level when estimating regional and world totals. However, this adjustment is not allocated between EU member countries. Hence, the sum of reported imports of individual EU members does not add to the figure for EU imports as a whole. This adjustment is also reflected in the volume estimates for the EU as a whole.

Major breaks in data continuity of merchandise trade

Beginning 2003, Singapore includes merchandise trade with Indonesia. Beginning 2008, Indonesia's imports are reported according to the general trade system.

With respect to the Russian Federation, considerable uncertainty remains about the accuracy of foreign trade statistics, especially as regards imports. A large proportion of the reported data on imports consists of official estimates of inflows of goods which enter the economy without being registered by the customs authorities. Such adjustments to import data accounted for 6 per cent of the officially reported totals in 2012; 8 per cent of the officially reported totals in 2013.

As of 2012, data on merchandise trade values for Switzerland includes trade in gold. Merchandise trade flows between the European Union member States include trade associated with fraudulent VAT declaration, which concerns mainly office and telecommunications equipment. Between 2006 and 2007, intra-EU merchandise trade statistics have been particularly affected by a considerable reduction in this fraudulent trade in the United Kingdom.

Statistical sources

Most frequently used sources for statistics are:

EUROSTAT, Comext and on-line databases
FAO, FAOSTAT Agriculture database
FAO, Production Yearbook
GTIS, Global Trade Atlas database
IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics
IMF, International Financial Statistics
IMF, World Economic Outlook database
OECD, Main Economic Indicators
OECD, Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies
OECD, Monthly Statistics of International Trade
OECD, National Accounts
OECD, Statistics on International Trade in Services
OECD/IEA, Energy Prices & Taxes
UNECE, Economic Survey of Europe
UNECLAC, Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean
UNIDO, National Accounts Statistics Database
UNSD, Comtrade database (for OECD members the UNSD-OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing system)
UNSD, International Trade Statistics Yearbook
UNSD, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
UNSD, Servicetrade database
World Bank, World Development Indicators

These sources are supplemented by national publications and other international databases and Secretariat estimates.

Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from IMF, International Financial Statistics. Data on merchandise trade by origin, destination and product are mainly obtained from Eurostat's Comext database, the Global Trade Atlas and UNSD's Comtrade database. Some inconsistencies in the aggregate export and import data for the same country or territory between sources are inevitable. These can be attributed to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which for example IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and revisions which can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data.

Statistics on trade in commercial services are mainly drawn from the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics or from the Trade in Services by Partner Country dataset of the OECD. Data for European Union members, as well as the EU(28) aggregate are drawn from Eurostat's on-line database. For other economies that do not report to the IMF (e.g., Chinese Taipei) data are drawn from national sources.

Estimations for missing data are mainly based on national statistics. GDP series in current dollars are mainly derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database.

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Closing date for merchandise trade statistics (Customs basis) is 11 March 2016 and commercial services (Balance of Payments basis) is 30 April 2016. For foreign affiliates trade in services statistics the closing date is 10 May 2016.

Chapter IX

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A1. Growth in the volume of world merchandise exports and production, 2010-2015
(Annual percentage change)

	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
World merchandise exports	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**3.0**
Agricultural products	…	2.9	2.4	…
Fuels and mining products	…	0.6	1.0	…
Manufactures	…	2.7	3.9	…
World GDP	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.4**

Note : See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports, production and GDP.

A2. Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade by selected region and economy, 2010-2015
(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-15	2014	2015		2010-15	2014	2015
3.2	**2.7**	**3.0**	**World**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**2.4**
3.7	4.1	0.8	North America	4.0	4.7	6.5
4.3	5.6	4.4	Canada	2.5	2.8	0.7
5.6	6.6	4.0	Mexico	7.4	6.9	13.3
3.2	3.1	-0.9	United States	3.7	4.7	6.5
1.6	-1.8	1.3	South and Central America	1.5	-2.2	-5.8
2.7	2.0	3.7	Europe	1.7	3.2	4.3
2.8	1.9	4.0	European Union (28)	1.6	3.5	4.5
-0.3	1.9	3.4	Norway	2.0	0.8	3.4
1.6	1.2	-1.3	Switzerland	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1
0.7	0.2	-0.6	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	-2.8	-9.6	-21.9
-1.1	-2.1	0.1	Africa	5.6	4.2	1.3
4.7	0.7	8.6	Middle East	4.0	2.3	-1.9
4.4	4.8	3.1	Asia	4.0	3.3	1.8
3.7	6.0	3.3	Australia	3.0	1.5	4.5
6.8	6.8	4.6	China	4.3	4.0	-4.2
4.4	3.5	-2.1	India	1.7	4.2	-8.9
0.0	1.5	2.2	Japan	2.5	1.5	2.7
3.2	3.8	0.9	Six East Asian traders a	2.9	2.9	1.2

a Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) and Thailand.

A3. World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services by region and selected economy, 2010-2015

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-15	2014	2015		2010-15	2014	2015
			Merchandise			
1	**0**	**-14**	**World**	**1**	**1**	**-13**
3	3	-8	North America	3	3	-5
3	3	-7	United States	3	4	-4
1	4	-14	Canada	2	1	-9
-2	-6	-21	South and Central America	1	-4	-16
-1	-7	-15	Brazil	-1	-5	-25
-2	-1	-16	Chile	1	-9	-13
1	0	-12	Europe	0	1	-13
1	1	-12	European Union (28)	0	2	-13
…	-13	-7	Switzerland	…	-14	-9
-3	-6	-32	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	-4	-11	-32
-3	-5	-32	Russian Federation	-5	-10	-37
-5	-6	-42	Kazakhstan	-1	-15	-27
-6	-8	-30	Africa	3	2	-14
-2	-5	-10	South Africa	2	-3	-14
-10	-8	-49	Nigeria a	2	7	-20
-2	-4	-35	Middle East	4	2	-10
4	-1	-29	United Arab Emirates a	7	5	-8
-4	-9	-41	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	10	3	-1
3	3	-8	Asia	2	0	-15
8	6	-3	China	4	0	-14
-4	-3	-9	Japan	-1	-3	-20
			Commercial services			
4	**7**	**-6**	**World**	**5**	**7**	**-6**
4	3	-1	North America	4	2	1
5	4	0	United States a	4	3	3
0	-4	-10	Canada a	0	-4	-11
4	2	-5	South and Central America	4	1	-12
2	7	-16	Brazil	4	6	-20
1	-6	1	Argentina	4	-9	7
3	7	-10	Europe	3	7	-9
3	7	-10	European Union (28) a	3	7	-9
3	4	-7	Switzerland	6	6	-6
2	-9	-16	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	4	-4	-23
1	-6	-21	Russian Federation a	3	-5	-27
-7	-33	-17	Ukraine	-4	-25	-16
1	4	-3	Africa	2	6	-10
-5	13	-10	Egypt a	5	13	-1
-1	0	-11	South Africa	-5	-6	-9
6	6	5	Middle East	6	10	-3
19	13	15	United Arab Emirates	10	4	3
6	6	15	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2	21	-10
…	…	-3	Asia	8	12	-2
…	…	2	China	21	37	3
4	20	0	Japan a	1	13	-9

a Secretariat estimates.

A4. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2015
	Value							
World	**59**	**84**	**157**	**579**	**1838**	**3688**	**7380**	**15985**
	Share							
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	**28.1**	**24.8**	**19.9**	**17.3**	**16.8**	**17.9**	**15.8**	**14.4**
United States	21.6	14.6	14.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	9.8	9.4
Canada	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.6
Mexico	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4
South and Central America	**11.3**	**9.7**	**6.4**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.4**
Brazil	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Chile	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Europe	**35.1**	**39.4**	**47.8**	**50.9**	**43.5**	**45.3**	**45.9**	**37.3**
Germany a	1.4	5.3	9.3	11.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	8.3
Netherlands	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.5
France	3.4	4.8	5.2	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.3	3.2
United Kingdom	11.3	9.0	7.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.1	2.9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) b	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**3.1**
Africa	**7.3**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.4**
South Africa c	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Middle East	**2.0**	**2.7**	**3.2**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**5.3**
Asia	**14.0**	**13.4**	**12.5**	**14.9**	**19.1**	**26.0**	**26.1**	**34.2**
China	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	5.9	14.2
Japan	0.4	1.5	3.5	6.4	8.0	9.8	6.4	3.9
India	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
Six East Asian traders	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.6	5.8	9.6	9.6	9.9
Memorandum item:								
EU d	-	-	24.5	37.0	31.3	37.3	42.4	33.7
USSR, Former	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.7	5.0	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members e	63.4	69.6	75.0	84.1	77.0	89.0	94.3	98.3

a Figures refer to the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

b Figures are significantly affected by including the mutual trade flows of the Baltic States and the CIS between 1993 and 2003.

c Beginning with 1998, figures refer to South Africa only and no longer to the Southern African Customs Union.

d Figures refer to the EEC(6) in 1963, EC(9) in 1973, EC(10) in 1983, EU(12) in 1993, EU(25) in 2003 and EU(28) in 2015.

e Membership as of the year stated.

Note: Between 1973 and 1983 and between 1993 and 2003 export shares were significantly influenced by oil price developments.

A5. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2015
	Value							
World	**62**	**85**	**164**	**594**	**1883**	**3805**	**7696**	**16299**
	Share							
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	**18.5**	**20.5**	**16.1**	**17.2**	**18.5**	**21.3**	**22.4**	**19.3**
United States	13.0	13.9	11.4	12.4	14.3	15.9	16.9	14.2
Canada	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.7
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.3	2.5
South and Central America	**10.4**	**8.3**	**6.0**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**2.5**	**3.8**
Brazil	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1
Chile	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Europe	**45.3**	**43.7**	**52.0**	**53.3**	**44.1**	**44.5**	**45.0**	**36.2**
Germany a	2.2	4.5	8.0	9.2	8.1	9.0	7.9	6.4
United Kingdom	13.4	11.0	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	3.8
France	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	3.5
Netherlands	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) b	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**2.1**
Africa	**8.1**	**7.0**	**5.2**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**3.4**
South Africa c	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Middle East	**1.7**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**6.2**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**4.3**
Asia	**13.9**	**15.1**	**14.1**	**14.9**	**18.5**	**23.5**	**23.5**	**30.8**
China	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.7	5.4	10.3
Japan	1.1	2.8	4.1	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.0	4.0
India	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Six East Asian traders	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	6.1	10.2	8.6	9.1
Memorandum item:								
EU d	-	-	25.5	37.1	31.4	36.2	41.3	32.6
USSR, Former	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members e	58.6	66.9	75.3	85.5	79.7	89.3	96.0	97.9

a Figures refer to the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

b Figures are significantly affected by including the mutual trade flows of the Baltic States and the CIS between 1993 and 2003.

c Beginning with 1998, figures refer to South Africa only and no longer to the Southern African Customs Union.

d Figures refer to the EEC(6) in 1963, EC(9) in 1973, EC(10) in 1983, EU(12) in 1993, EU(25) in 2003 and EU(28) in 2015.

e Membership as of the year stated.

Note: Between 1973 and 1983 and between 1993 and 2003 export shares were significantly influenced by oil price developments.

A6. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2275	13.8	-3	1	United States	2308	13.8	-4
2	United States	1505	9.1	-7	2	China	1682	10.1	-14
3	Germany	1329	8.1	-11	3	Germany	1050	6.3	-13
4	Japan	625	3.8	-9	4	Japan	648	3.9	-20
5	Netherlands	567	3.4	-16	5	United Kingdom	626	3.7	-9
6	Korea, Republic of	527	3.2	-8	6	France	573	3.4	-15
7	Hong Kong, China	511	3.1	-3	7	Hong Kong, China	559	3.3	-7
	domestic exports	13	0.1	-16		retained imports	134	0.8	-11
	re-exports	498	3.0	-2					
8	France	506	3.1	-13	8	Netherlands	506	3.0	-14
9	United Kingdom	460	2.8	-9	9	Korea, Republic of	436	2.6	-17
10	Italy	459	2.8	-13	10	Canada a	436	2.6	-9
11	Canada	408	2.5	-14	11	Italy	409	2.4	-14
12	Belgium	398	2.4	-16	12	Mexico	405	2.4	-2
13	Mexico	381	2.3	-4	13	India	392	2.3	-15
14	Singapore	351	2.1	-14	14	Belgium	375	2.2	-17
	domestic exports	174	1.1	-20					
	re-exports	177	1.1	-9					
15	Russian Federation	340	2.1	-32	15	Spain	309	1.8	-14
16	Switzerland	290	1.8	-7	16	Singapore	297	1.8	-19
						retained imports	120	0.7	-30
17	Chinese Taipei	285	1.7	-11	17	Switzerland	252	1.5	-9
18	Spain	282	1.7	-13	18	Chinese Taipei	238	1.4	-16
19	India	267	1.6	-17	19	United Arab Emirates b	230	1.4	-8
20	United Arab Emirates b	265	1.6	-29	20	Australia	208	1.2	-12
21	Thailand	214	1.3	-6	21	Turkey	207	1.2	-14
22	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of b	202	1.2	-41	22	Thailand	203	1.2	-11
23	Malaysia	200	1.2	-15	23	Russian Federation a	194	1.2	-37
24	Poland	198	1.2	-10	24	Poland	193	1.2	-14
25	Brazil	191	1.2	-15	25	Brazil	179	1.1	-25
26	Australia	188	1.1	-22	26	Malaysia	176	1.1	-16
27	Viet Nam	162	1.0	8	27	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of b	172	1.0	-1
28	Czech Republic	158	1.0	-10	28	Viet Nam	166	1.0	12
29	Austria	152	0.9	-15	29	Austria	155	0.9	-15
30	Indonesia	150	0.9	-15	30	Indonesia	143	0.9	-20
31	Turkey	144	0.9	-9	31	Czech Republic	140	0.8	-9
32	Sweden	140	0.8	-15	32	Sweden	138	0.8	-15
33	Ireland	120	0.7	1	33	South Africa b	105	0.6	-14
34	Norway	105	0.6	-27	34	Hungary	93	0.6	-12
35	Hungary	99	0.6	-11	35	Denmark	86	0.5	-14
36	Denmark	95	0.6	-14	36	Norway	76	0.5	-15
37	South Africa	82	0.5	-10	37	Slovak Republic	74	0.4	-10
38	Qatar	77	0.5	-39	38	Ireland	71	0.4	-2
39	Slovak Republic	76	0.5	-13	39	Philippines b	70	0.4	3
40	Israel b	64	0.4	-7	40	Romania	70	0.4	-10
41	Chile	63	0.4	-16	41	Portugal	67	0.4	-15
42	Iran b	63	0.4	-29	42	Egypt b	65	0.4	-9
43	Romania	61	0.4	-13	43	Israel b	65	0.4	-14
44	Finland	59	0.4	-20	44	Chile	63	0.4	-13
45	Philippines	59	0.4	-6	45	Finland	60	0.4	-22
46	Argentina	57	0.3	-17	46	Argentina	60	0.4	-8
47	Portugal	55	0.3	-14	47	Colombia	54	0.3	-16
48	Kuwait, the State of	55	0.3	-47	48	Iraq b	52	0.3	-12
49	Iraq b	49	0.3	-42	49	Algeria	52	0.3	-12
50	Nigeria b	48	0.3	-49	50	Nigeria b	48	0.3	-20
	Total of above c	**15420**	**93.6**	**-**		**Total of above c**	**15235**	**91.1**	**-**
	World c	**16482**	**100.0**	**-13**		**World c**	**16725**	**100.0**	**-12**

a Imports are valued f.o.b.
b Secretariat estimates.
c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.
Note : For annual data 2005-2015, see Appendix A6 and A7

A7. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2275	17.4	-3	1	United States	2308	17.3	-4
2	Extra-EU(28) exports	1985	15.2	-12	2	Extra-EU(28) imports	1914	14.4	-15
3	United States	1505	11.5	-7	3	China	1682	12.6	-14
4	Japan	625	4.8	-9	4	Japan	648	4.9	-20
5	Korea, Republic of	527	4.0	-8	5	Hong Kong, China	559	4.2	-7
						retained imports	134	1.0	-11
6	Hong Kong, China	511	3.9	-3	6	Korea, Republic of	436	3.3	-17
	domestic exports	13	0.1	-16					
	re-exports	498	3.8	-2					
7	Canada	408	3.1	-14	7	Canada a	436	3.3	-9
8	Mexico	381	2.9	-4	8	Mexico	405	3.0	-2
9	Singapore	351	2.7	-14	9	India	392	2.9	-15
	domestic exports	174	1.3	-20					
	re-exports	177	1.4	-9					
10	Russian Federation	340	2.6	-32	10	Singapore	297	2.2	-19
						retained imports	120	0.9	-30
11	Switzerland	290	2.2	-7	11	Switzerland	252	1.9	-9
12	Chinese Taipei	285	2.2	-11	12	Chinese Taipei	238	1.8	-16
13	India	267	2.0	-17	13	United Arab Emirates b	230	1.7	-8
14	United Arab Emirates b	265	2.0	-29	14	Australia	208	1.6	-12
15	Thailand	214	1.6	-6	15	Turkey	207	1.6	-14
16	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of b	202	1.5	-41	16	Thailand	203	1.5	-11
17	Malaysia	200	1.5	-15	17	Russian Federation a	194	1.5	-37
18	Brazil	191	1.5	-15	18	Brazil	179	1.3	-25
19	Australia	188	1.4	-22	19	Malaysia	176	1.3	-16
20	Viet Nam	162	1.2	8	20	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of b	172	1.3	-1
21	Indonesia	150	1.1	-15	21	Viet Nam	166	1.2	12
22	Turkey	144	1.1	-9	22	Indonesia	143	1.1	-20
23	Norway	105	0.8	-27	23	South Africa b	105	0.8	-14
24	South Africa	82	0.6	-10	24	Norway	76	0.6	-15
25	Qatar	77	0.6	-39	25	Philippines b	70	0.5	3
26	Israel b	64	0.5	-7	26	Egypt b	65	0.5	-9
27	Chile	63	0.5	-16	27	Israel b	65	0.5	-14
28	Iran b	63	0.5	-29	28	Chile	63	0.5	-13
29	Philippines	59	0.4	-6	29	Argentina	60	0.4	-8
30	Argentina	57	0.4	-17	30	Colombia	54	0.4	-16
31	Kuwait, the State of b	55	0.4	-47	31	Iraq b	52	0.4	-12
32	Iraq b	49	0.4	-42	32	Algeria	52	0.4	-12
33	Nigeria b	48	0.4	-49	33	Nigeria b	48	0.4	-20
34	Kazakhstan	46	0.3	-42	34	Pakistan	44	0.3	-7
35	Oman b	39	0.3	-26	35	Iran b	43	0.3	-17
36	Ukraine	38	0.3	-30	36	Bangladesh b	39	0.3	-7
37	Algeria	38	0.3	-40	37	Peru	38	0.3	-11
38	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of b	37	0.3	-51	38	Morocco	38	0.3	-18
39	Colombia	36	0.3	-35	39	Qatar b	37	0.3	7
40	New Zealand	34	0.3	-17	40	New Zealand	37	0.3	-14
41	Peru	34	0.3	-14	41	Ukraine	36	0.3	-33
42	Angola b	34	0.3	-42	42	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of b	33	0.2	-24
43	Bangladesh	32	0.2	6	43	Kuwait, the State of b	32	0.2	0
44	Belarus	27	0.2	-26	44	Belarus	30	0.2	-25
45	Pakistan	22	0.2	-10	45	Kazakhstan	30	0.2	-27
46	Morocco	22	0.2	-8	46	Angola b	22	0.2	-24
47	Egypt b	19	0.1	-28	47	Ecuador	22	0.2	-22
48	Ecuador	18	0.1	-29	48	Jordan	20	0.2	-11
49	Azerbaijan b	15	0.1	-49	49	Tunisia	20	0.2	-19
50	Tunisia	14	0.1	-16	50	Ethiopia b	19	0.1	0
	Total of above c	**12694**	**97.0**	**-**		**Total of above c**	**12694**	**95.3**	**-**
	World (excl. intra-EU (28) c	**13080**	**100.0**	**-13**		**World (excl. intra-EU (28)) c**	**13323**	**100.0**	**-12**

a Imports are valued f.o.b.

b Secretariat estimates.

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Note : For annual data 2005-2015, see Appendix A6 and A7

A8. Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States	690	14.5	0	1	United States	469	10.2	3
2	United Kingdom	345	7.3	-5	2	China	466	10.1	3
3	China	285	6.0	2	3	Germany	289	6.3	-12
4	Germany	247	5.2	-9	4	France	228	4.9	-9
5	France	240	5.0	-13	5	United Kingdom	208	4.5	-1
6	Netherlands	178	3.7	-9	6	Japan	174	3.8	-9
7	Japan	158	3.3	0	7	Netherlands	157	3.4	-9
8	India	155	3.3	0	8	Ireland	152	3.3	4
9	Singapore	139	2.9	-7	9	Singapore	143	3.1	-8
10	Ireland	128	2.7	-5	10	India	122	2.7	-4
11	Spain	117	2.5	-11	11	Korea, Republic of	112	2.4	-2
12	Belgium	109	2.3	-10	12	Belgium	106	2.3	-10
13	Switzerland	108	2.3	-7	13	Italy	99	2.2	-13
14	Hong Kong, China	104	2.2	-2	14	Canada	95	2.1	-11
15	Italy	99	2.1	-14	15	Switzerland	92	2.0	-6
16	Korea, Republic of	97	2.0	-13	16	Russian Federation	87	1.9	-27
17	Luxembourg	95	2.0	-4	17	Hong Kong, China	74	1.6	0
18	Canada	76	1.6	-10	18	Luxembourg	72	1.6	-7
19	Sweden	71	1.5	-6	19	Brazil	69	1.5	-20
20	Denmark	61	1.3	-16	20	United Arab Emirates	66	1.4	3
21	Thailand	60	1.3	10	21	Spain	65	1.4	-5
22	Austria	58	1.2	-13	22	Sweden	60	1.3	-10
23	Chinese Taipei	56	1.2	0	23	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	57	1.2	-10
24	Russian Federation	51	1.1	-21	24	Australia	54	1.2	-14
25	Australia	48	1.0	-9	25	Denmark	54	1.2	-14
26	Turkey	46	1.0	-10	26	Thailand	50	1.1	-5
27	Poland	43	0.9	-10	27	Chinese Taipei	47	1.0	4
28	Norway	40	0.8	-18	28	Norway	46	1.0	-18
29	Macao, China	40	0.8	-25	29	Austria	46	1.0	-14
30	Malaysia	35	0.7	-17	30	Malaysia	40	0.9	-12
31	Israel	34	0.7	-3	31	Poland	32	0.7	-11
32	Brazil	33	0.7	-16	32	Indonesia	30	0.7	-9
33	Greece	31	0.6	-25	33	Mexico	29	0.6	-3
34	Philippines	28	0.6	10	34	Qatar	28	0.6	-5
35	Portugal	28	0.6	-11	35	Finland	26	0.6	-16
36	United Arab Emirates	26	0.6	15	36	Philippines	24	0.5	15
37	Finland	24	0.5	-13	37	Kuwait, the State of	23	0.5	3
38	Czech Republic	23	0.5	-9	38	Israel	22	0.5	0
39	Mexico	23	0.5	7	39	Turkey	21	0.5	-10
40	Hungary	21	0.5	-12	40	Czech Republic	20	0.4	-12
	Total of above	**4255**	**89.5**	**-**		**Total of above**	**4055**	**87.9**	**-**
	World	**4755**	**100.0**	**-6**		**World**	**4610**	**100.0**	**-6**

Note : Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. Annual percentage changes and rankings are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability. See the Metadata. For more annual data, see Tables A60 and A61.

A9. Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	Extra-EU (28) exports	915	24.9	-9	1	Extra-EU (28) imports	732	20.2	-7
2	United States	690	18.8	0	2	United States	469	12.9	3
3	China	285	7.8	2	3	China	466	12.9	3
4	Japan	158	4.3	0	4	Japan	174	4.8	-9
5	India	155	4.2	0	5	Singapore	143	3.9	-8
6	Singapore	139	3.8	-7	6	India	122	3.4	-4
7	Switzerland	108	2.9	-7	7	Korea, Republic of	112	3.1	-2
8	Hong Kong, China	104	2.8	-2	8	Canada	95	2.6	-11
9	Korea, Republic of	97	2.6	-13	9	Switzerland	92	2.5	-6
10	Canada	76	2.1	-10	10	Russian Federation	87	2.4	-27
11	Thailand	60	1.6	10	11	Hong Kong, China	74	2.0	0
12	Chinese Taipei	56	1.5	0	12	Brazil	69	1.9	-20
13	Russian Federation	51	1.4	-21	13	United Arab Emirates	66	1.8	3
14	Australia	48	1.3	-9	14	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	57	1.6	-10
15	Turkey	46	1.3	-10	15	Australia	54	1.5	-14
16	Norway	40	1.1	-18	16	Thailand	50	1.4	-5
17	Macao, China	40	1.1	-25	17	Chinese Taipei	47	1.3	4
18	Malaysia	35	0.9	-17	18	Norway	46	1.3	-18
19	Israel	34	0.9	-3	19	Malaysia	40	1.1	-12
20	Brazil	33	0.9	-16	20	Indonesia	30	0.8	-9
21	Philippines	28	0.8	10	21	Mexico	29	0.8	-3
22	United Arab Emirates	26	0.7	15	22	Qatar	28	0.8	-5
23	Mexico	23	0.6	7	23	Philippines	24	0.7	15
24	Indonesia	21	0.6	-7	24	Kuwait, the State of	23	0.6	3
25	Egypt	18	0.5	-10	25	Israel	22	0.6	0
26	South Africa	15	0.4	-11	26	Turkey	21	0.6	-10
27	Lebanese Republic a	14	0.4	...	27	Nigeria	19	0.5	-16
28	New Zealand	14	0.4	0	28	Angola	19	0.5	-22
29	Qatar	14	0.4	10	29	Argentina	17	0.5	7
30	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	14	0.4	15	30	Egypt	17	0.5	-1
31	Morocco	14	0.4	-10	31	Viet Nam	15	0.4	7
32	Argentina	14	0.4	1	32	South Africa	15	0.4	-9
33	Ukraine	12	0.3	-17	33	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	14	0.4	-14
34	Panama	11	0.3	4	34	Iran	14	0.4	-13
35	Viet Nam	11	0.3	2	35	Chile	13	0.4	-9
36	Cuba	11	0.3	-17	36	Lebanese Republic a	13	0.4	...
37	Chile	10	0.3	-11	37	Iraq	12	0.3	-16
38	Iran	10	0.3	3	38	New Zealand	12	0.3	-11
39	Costa Rica	8	0.2	11	39	Kazakhstan	11	0.3	-9
40	Dominican Republic	7	0.2	8	40	Colombia	11	0.3	-17
	Total of above	**3465**	**94.5**	**-**		**Total of above**	**3375**	**93.1**	**-**
	World (excl. intra-EU (28))	**3670**	**100.0**	**-5**		**World (excl. intra-EU (28))**	**3630**	**100.0**	**-5**

a Secretariat estimate.

Note : Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. Annual percentage changes and rankings are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability. See the Metadata. For more annual data, see Tables A60 and A61.

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2014

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014		2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014
European Union (28)											
World	**2216048**	**100.0**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**World**	**1877800**	**100.0**	**6**	**8**	**7**
European Union (28)	1210691	54.6	6	7	7	European Union (28)	1087582	57.9	5	7	5
United States	259521	11.7	9	9	8	United States	249867	13.3	8	7	15
Switzerland	145333	6.6	9	8	11	Switzerland	84274	4.5	8	10	18
China	38336	1.7	11	13	6	China	30186	1.6	8	11	9
Russian Federation	38044	1.7	7	9	-6	Turkey	20721	1.1	2	8	2
Above 5	**1691927**	**76.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**1472630**	**78.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Norway	36656	1.7	7	13	5	Singapore	20695	1.1	12	21	11
Japan	33939	1.5	8	5	5	Norway	20529	1.1	9	15	12
Singapore	27028	1.2	14	28	19	Japan	20062	1.1	2	0	1
Australia	24643	1.1	6	5	-3	Russian Federation	16307	0.9	1	7	-12
Canada	21744	1.0	3	5	-7	India	15869	0.8	1	1	-5
Brazil	19799	0.9	1	-1	1	Canada	14925	0.8	3	3	-2
India	16196	0.7	3	1	7	Hong Kong, China	14279	0.8	5	13	2
Turkey	14438	0.7	7	14	4	Australia	10299	0.5	1	-2	-4
Hong Kong, China	14121	0.6	6	4	9	Brazil	9871	0.5	6	1	18
Mexico	10465	0.5	7	5	2	Thailand	7619	0.4	4	10	-4
Above 15	**1910955**	**86.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**1623085**	**86.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
United States											
World	**690127**	**100.0**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**World**	**453265**	**100.0**	**5**	**3**	**3**
European Union (28)	217877	31.6	...	...	7	European Union (28)	159675	35.2	...	...	4
Canada	61069	8.8	4	1	-2	Canada	29781	6.6	3	-1	-2
Japan	46081	6.7	2	0	0	Japan	28275	6.2	6	12	3
China	42062	6.1	17	13	14	Bermuda	24754	5.5	-6	-3	-8
Mexico	29618	4.3	5	6	1	Switzerland	21676	4.8	2	3	-3
Above 5	**396707**	**57.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**264161**	**58.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Switzerland	28835	4.2	7	0	5	India	20743	4.6	9	3	7
Brazil	28026	4.1	11	7	6	Mexico	19368	4.3	9	12	13
Korea, Republic of	20429	3.0	8	15	-1	China	14311	3.2	8	8	2
Australia	19047	2.8	6	3	-1	Brazil	8383	1.8	13	2	11
India	14766	2.1	10	10	11	Korea, Republic of	7972	1.8	4	2	-4
Chinese Taipei	12256	1.8	7	1	8	Hong Kong, China	7571	1.7	4	2	6
Singapore	11686	1.7	4	-14	3	Chinese Taipei	7297	1.6	7	1	4
Bermuda	10781	1.6	-1	10	1	Australia	6578	1.5	7	0	-1
Hong Kong, China	9998	1.4	15	39	11	Singapore	5808	1.3	8	0	8
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	7820	1.1	11	10	2	Israel	5543	1.2	5	-3	11
Above 15	**560351**	**81.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**367735**	**81.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Singapore a, b											
World	**150449**	**100.0**	**11**	**10**	**7**	**World**	**155248**	**100.0**	**11**	**13**	**6**
European Union (28)	20631	13.7	8	15	3	United States	26086	16.8	10	1	17
United States	17165	11.4	10	10	3	European Union (28)	24736	15.9	10	25	-5
Australia	10301	6.8	12	0	10	China	8123	5.2	20	14	25
Japan	8970	6.0	16	14	20	Hong Kong, China	5985	3.9	17	20	47
China	8575	5.7	11	22	16	Japan	5487	3.5	7	6	2
Above 5	**65642**	**43.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**70416**	**45.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Switzerland	4664	3.1	27	13	21	Switzerland	4643	3.0	25	39	-2
Hong Kong, China	4476	3.0	6	-1	10	Australia	4302	2.8	17	12	-2
Malaysia	3982	2.6	10	5	7	Chinese Taipei	2892	1.9	14	15	31
Indonesia	3810	2.5	11	8	5	India	2882	1.9	8	16	5
India	3435	2.3	3	12	-14	Korea, Republic of	2566	1.7	17	6	23
Thailand	2940	2.0	11	3	5	Malaysia	2203	1.4	9	6	0
Korea, Republic of	2772	1.8	10	4	21	Thailand	1696	1.1	14	9	35
Chinese Taipei	2079	1.4	2	5	17	Indonesia	1624	1.0	5	4	3
Norway	1670	1.1	7	22	1	United Arab Emirates	1438	0.9	15	30	-5
Viet Nam	1532	1.0	21	14	10	Norway	1125	0.7	11	20	19
Above 15	**97001**	**64.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**95788**	**61.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2014 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014		2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014
Japan											
World	**158626**	**100.0**	**5**	**-1**	**20**	**World**	**190185**	**100.0**	**4**	**-8**	**13**
United States	38955	24.6	...	...	...	United States	57096	30.0	...	...	...
European Union (28)	26620	16.8	...	...	...	European Union (28)	35428	18.6	...	...	...
China	16367	10.3	...	...	...	Singapore	12834	6.7	...	...	...
Singapore	9895	6.2	...	...	...	China	11824	6.2	...	...	...
Chinese Taipei	8634	5.4	...	...	...	Korea, Republic of	8534	4.5	...	...	...
Above 5	**100470**	**63.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**125715**	**66.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Thailand	7663	4.8	...	...	...	Hong Kong, China	6274	3.3	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	7142	4.5	...	...	...	Chinese Taipei	6113	3.2	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	6112	3.9	...	...	...	Thailand	3605	1.9	...	...	...
Malaysia	4210	2.7	...	...	...	Switzerland	3518	1.8	...	...	...
Indonesia	3263	2.1	...	...	...	Australia	2924	1.5	...	...	...
Australia	2907	1.8	...	...	...	Indonesia	2573	1.4	...	...	...
Switzerland	2539	1.6	...	...	...	United Arab Emirates	2199	1.2	...	...	...
India	2082	1.3	...	...	...	Canada	2114	1.1	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1845	1.2	...	...	...	Malaysia	1938	1.0	...	...	...
Canada	1751	1.1	...	...	...	Philippines	1938	1.0	...	...	...
Above 15	**139985**	**88.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**158911**	**83.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Hong Kong, China c											
World	**106566**	**100.0**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**World**	**73797**	**100.0**	**1**	**-2**	**-2**
China	41479	38.9	15	18	1	China	27912	37.8	-4	-7	-8
United States	15452	14.5	1	1	4	European Union (28)	10276	13.9	...	...	-1
European Union (28)	15379	14.4	...	...	5	United States	8140	11.0	2	0	1
Japan	4672	4.4	-1	-8	0	Japan	5506	7.5	7	1	9
Chinese Taipei	4220	4.0	1	-1	0	Singapore	3636	4.9	4	-1	6
Above 5	**81203**	**76.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**55470**	**75.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Singapore	3515	3.3	9	10	14	Chinese Taipei	3190	4.3	9	5	3
Australia	2647	2.5	2	-7	-2	Australia	2813	3.8	2	1	0
Korea, Republic of	2336	2.2	3	0	-11	Korea, Republic of	1612	2.2	16	1	26
Malaysia	1345	1.3	2	2	2	Canada	1576	2.1	4	-5	5
Canada	1215	1.1	0	3	-5	Thailand	1202	1.6	8	11	-13
Thailand	1169	1.1	12	13	15	Malaysia	1160	1.6	11	14	4
India	1127	1.1	2	0	10	Macao, China	1131	1.5	9	2	-3
Philippines	1097	1.0	10	5	8	India	829	1.1	1	-2	-1
Switzerland	1072	1.0	6	-11	-3	United Arab Emirates	487	0.7	5	9	8
Macao, China	1057	1.0	13	9	-2	Philippines	448	0.6	2	11	4
Above 15	**97782**	**91.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**69918**	**94.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Russian Federation d											
World	**64818**	**100.0**	**7**	**12**	**-6**	**World**	**118909**	**100.0**	**13**	**18**	**-5**
European Union (28)	27208	42.0	11	17	-3	European Union (28)	56223	47.3	15	21	-1
United States	3678	5.7	-1	4	-14	Turkey	9721	8.2	19	47	-17
Switzerland	3443	5.3	0	6	-27	United States	6608	5.6	14	8	0
Turkey	2961	4.6	15	63	-22	Egypt	3596	3.0	5	-6	40
Ukraine	2513	3.9	4	1	5	Switzerland	3202	2.7	10	18	-11
Above 5	**39803**	**61.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**79350**	**66.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Kazakhstan	2066	3.2	5	14	-7	Thailand	2516	2.1	26	31	-15
China	1498	2.3	8	6	-7	Belarus	2223	1.9	18	22	8
Belarus	1484	2.3	23	73	1	China	2054	1.7	10	-4	0
British Virgin Islands	1177	1.8	-1	22	-7	Ukraine	1930	1.6	-14	3	-57
Uzbekistan	1042	1.6	2	4	-21	United Arab Emirates	1644	1.4	17	23	-25
India	644	1.0	-8	8	-31	Panama	1497	1.3	9	35	-7
United Arab Emirates	625	1.0	20	20	-8	Israel	1226	1.0	18	24	5
Panama	610	0.9	6	-16	34	Norway	916	0.8	24	23	2
Korea, Republic of	604	0.9	1	5	1	Kazakhstan	909	0.8	4	-5	-7
Tajikistan	586	0.9	-2	-5	-3	Korea, Republic of	907	0.8	7	26	1
Above 15	**50138**	**77.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**95171**	**80.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2014 (continued)
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014		2014	2014	2010-14	2013	2014
Korea, Republic of											
World	**110961**	**100.0**	**8**	**0**	**8**	**World**	**114741**	**100.0**	**4**	**1**	**5**
China	22190	20.0	14	24	21	United States	28511	24.8	2	-3	-1
United States	17036	15.4	7	3	-1	European Union (28)	21258	18.5	4	1	10
European Union (28)	11375	10.3	7	-2	19	China	14366	12.5	4	-4	10
Japan	10059	9.1	-1	-23	1	Japan	8726	7.6	-3	6	-11
Above 4	**60660**	**54.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 4**	**72860**	**63.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Australia											
World	**53368**	**100.0**	**4**	**-1**	**1**	**World**	**62409**	**100.0**	**5**	**2**	**-7**
European Union (27)	8791	16.5	4	-2	-2	European Union (27)	14377	23.0	5	-1	-3
China	7345	13.8	8	4	9	United States	11770	18.9	8	5	-4
United States	5729	10.7	6	6	-1	Singapore	4846	7.8	11	9	-4
New Zealand	3607	6.8	6	-1	0	New Zealand	3031	4.9	4	2	-1
Singapore	3098	5.8	8	3	-5	Japan	2439	3.9	4	0	4
Above 5	**28570**	**53.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**36463**	**58.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
India	2239	4.2	-6	-12	21	Hong Kong, China	2246	3.6	6	11	-2
Japan	1824	3.4	-3	-16	-5	Indonesia	2227	3.6	8	2	-4
Hong Kong, China	1794	3.4	6	0	-1	China	1907	3.1	5	-3	-1
Malaysia	1631	3.1	4	-3	1	Thailand	1734	2.8	-1	-8	-27
Korea, Republic of	1449	2.7	-5	-13	-10	India	1239	2.0	19	35	-9
Indonesia	1147	2.1	4	2	-2	Malaysia	1213	1.9	4	4	-11
Viet Nam	1046	2.0	7	2	8	Switzerland	1188	1.9	-5	7	-6
Switzerland	940	1.8	5	23	9	Fiji	931	1.5	5	1	-2
Thailand	837	1.6	0	-5	8	Canada	915	1.5	2	-5	-9
Canada	782	1.5	3	-10	1	Viet Nam	744	1.2	5	4	-9
Above 15	**42257**	**79.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**50808**	**81.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Canada e											
World	**86560**	**100.0**	**3**	**1**	**-4**	**World**	**107720**	**100.0**	**2**	**1**	**-4**
United States	47609	55.0	3	0	-5	United States	60728	56.4	2	1	-6
European Union (28)	14101	16.3	...	...	-2	European Union (28)	19031	17.7	...	...	-1
China	2118	2.4	10	4	-4	Hong Kong, China	3339	3.1	3	0	0
Switzerland	2041	2.4	11	31	-4	Mexico	2310	2.1	3	1	-2
Hong Kong, China	1600	1.8	7	11	-6	China	2005	1.9	4	-3	0
Above 5	**67470**	**77.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**87413**	**81.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Australia	1437	1.7	6	-3	-2	Japan	1766	1.6	4	-2	0
Japan	1376	1.6	4	-4	5	Singapore	1652	1.5	2	-1	-1
Bermuda	1235	1.4	-9	-11	-7	Barbados	1257	1.2	5	11	-17
Mexico	933	1.1	6	-3	-3	Switzerland	1113	1.0	-14	3	-8
Singapore	862	1.0	9	9	-5	India	979	0.9	15	20	0
Korea, Republic of	776	0.9	1	2	-3	Bermuda	975	0.9	-4	-14	-7
India	749	0.9	15	22	-4	Australia	876	0.8	6	-5	-4
Brazil	558	0.6	7	2	-6	Chinese Taipei	564	0.5	2	-3	0
Chinese Taipei	493	0.6	10	9	-4	Russian Federation	555	0.5	9	-7	0
Barbados	460	0.5	-6	-29	-4	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	354	0.3	7	2	1
Above 15	**76348**	**88.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**97503**	**90.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a The following transactions are not allocated geographically: travel exports and imports; financial services exports related to foreign exchange trading; imports of freight transportation services and, insurance on goods imports. Overall, they represent 17 per cent of commercial services exports, and 18 per cent of imports.
b In 2013, ASEAN countries accounted for 10 per cent of total commercial services exports and 5 per cent of imports.
c Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated geographically. In 2014, they represented 4 per cent of exports, and 1 per cent of imports.
d In 2014, trade in commercial services not allocated geographically accounted for 11 per cent of exports and 13 per cent of imports.
e Refers to total services. In 2014, government goods and services n.i.e. accounted for 2 per cent of exports and 1 per cent of imports of total services.

A11. Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to GDP of the least-developed countries, 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value	Ratio to GDP					
	GDP	Goods and commercial services		Goods		Commercial services	
	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
LDCs	928200	28.2	21.1	25.0	17.2	3.1	3.9
Afghanistan	19204	16.0	7.1	2.5	2.9	13.4	4.2
Angola	102979	62.4	37.6	61.3	35.9	1.0	1.7
Bangladesh	205715	16.8	15.9	15.7	15.1	1.0	0.8
Benin	8471	23.3	*35.6*	18.4	*30.2*	5.0	*5.4*
Bhutan	2214	41.1	31.7	36.4	26.2	4.7	5.5
Burkina Faso	11009	20.3	*28.9*	17.4	*25.0*	2.9	*3.9*
Burundi	2881	5.3	*5.6*	5.0	*4.4*	0.4	*1.2*
Cambodia	18155	52.1	67.7	35.1	46.9	17.1	20.8
Central African Republic	1605	9.5	...	7.8	5.5	1.7	...
Chad	10894	37.6	...	35.0	...	2.6	...
Comoros	589	14.3	*16.6*	4.1	*4.0*	10.2	*12.6*
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	38873	42.5	*32.1*	41.1	*31.7*	1.4	*0.4*
Djibouti	1727	21.3	...	7.7	...	13.5	...
Equatorial Guinea	9403	105.3	*170.5*	105.0	*170.0*	0.3	*0.5*
Eritrea	4666	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	61629	14.7	9.4	8.3	4.7	6.4	4.6
Guinea	6696	32.3	...	31.0	...	1.3	...
Guinea-Bissau	1057	19.9	*20.0*	14.9	*15.7*	5.0	*4.3*
Haiti	8618	14.6	19.8	8.5	11.9	6.1	7.9
Kiribati	162	11.9	*13.7*	4.4	*6.8*	7.5	*6.9*
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	12503	32.7	27.5	25.5	21.2	7.1	6.3
Lesotho	2032	40.9	*42.0*	39.0	*40.7*	1.9	*1.4*
Liberia, Republic of	2035	21.7	24.5	18.7	13.6	3.1	10.9
Madagascar	9737	24.4	34.6	13.4	23.2	11.0	11.4
Malawi	6416	17.5	23.5	16.4	21.9	1.1	1.5
Mali	13066	22.5	*24.4*	19.2	*21.3*	3.3	*3.1*
Mauritania	4752	50.4	*46.1*	47.9	*40.7*	2.4	*5.4*
Mozambique	14965	24.7	28.0	22.3	23.5	2.3	4.5
Myanmar	66983	15.5	*19.7*	14.8	*13.6*	0.7	*6.2*
Nepal	21356	9.3	9.5	5.6	4.1	3.6	5.3
Niger	7151	22.2	*24.0*	20.1	*20.2*	2.1	*3.8*
Rwanda	8267	9.8	12.9	5.2	8.6	4.5	4.3
Sao Tome and Principe	318	11.5	23.8	5.2	2.7	6.2	21.1
Senegal	13665	23.9	*30.3*	16.7	*21.8*	7.2	*8.5*
Sierra Leone	4167	16.2	*35.6*	14.0	*30.8*	2.2	*4.9*
Solomon Islands	1147	46.6	44.9	33.3	36.6	13.3	8.3
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sudan	2627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	83612	17.7	5.5	17.4	3.8	0.3	1.7
Tanzania	44904	20.3	21.5	13.9	13.3	6.4	8.2
The Gambia	893	28.4	...	14.7	...	13.7	...
Timor-Leste	2620	1.4	*2.9*	0.7	*0.7*	0.8	*2.2*
Togo	4165	39.8	42.4	30.7	31.8	9.1	10.6
Tuvalu	33	41.3	...	31.3	49.8	10.0	...
Uganda	24740	15.8	18.9	10.7	11.1	5.1	7.9
Vanuatu	765	45.6	*45.5*	7.0	*7.0*	38.7	*38.5*
Yemen	36852	29.5	*24.7*	24.7	*20.6*	4.8	*4.1*
Zambia	21889	39.7	50.6	36.9	46.7	2.8	3.9
Memorandum item:							
World	**73171000**	**28.6**	**28.6**	**22.7**	**22.1**	**5.9**	**6.5**

Note: Most 2015 data are preliminary Secretariat estimates. Figures in italics refer to 2014. Trade in goods is derived from balance of payments statistics and does not correspond to the merchandise trade statistics given elsewhere in this report. See the Metadata.

A12. Merchandise exports and imports of least-developed countries, 2015
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
LDCs	**154378**	**-1**	**4**	**-3**	**-25**	**241754**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**-9**
Oil Exporters a										
Angola	34151	-8	-4	-13	-42	21703	5	11	9	-24
Equatorial Guinea	6700	-8	-5	-14	-47	4200	-4	-16	-3	-25
Myanmar	5950	-7	27	-2	-46	15920	27	31	35	-2
Sudan	2985	-24	18	-7	-33	8585	-3	7	-7	-7
Chad	2900	-4	-19	0	-26	2200	-2	7	3	-29
Yemen	1000	-34	0	-6	-87	12900	7	0	-3	0
Bhutan	585	-2	2	-25	43	1170	7	-8	2	26
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exporters of manufactures b										
Bangladesh	32379	11	16	4	6	39460	7	9	14	-7
Cambodia	11960	18	18	17	10	14400	16	13	5	7
Madagascar	2258	14	27	14	3	3173	4	5	-1	-2
Haiti	990	11	9	7	4	3400	2	7	10	-9
Lesotho	775	-2	-13	-2	-6	1954	-3	-16	-1	-9
Nepal	720	-3	-4	1	-19	6380	4	8	15	-16
Exporters of agriculture										
Ethiopia	3825	10	41	10	-14	19063	17	25	27	0
Uganda	2245	7	2	-6	-1	5780	4	-4	4	-5
Burkina Faso	2132	6	8	4	-13	2647	5	22	-18	-16
Benin	2032	10	37	29	-21	3028	8	29	27	-21
Malawi	1375	5	2	11	2	2932	6	21	-2	6
Togo	1227	5	16	-13	-7	2127	5	16	-9	-16
Rwanda	659	17	19	3	-9	2570	12	0	11	0
Afghanistan	470	4	20	11	-18	5571	2	-4	-11	-28
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	402	12	-10	2	-12	418	1	7	-2	-18
Liberia, Republic of	260	3	22	5	-56	2237	26	14	83	7
Guinea-Bissau	259	15	17	9	56	229	3	1	17	7
Burundi	111	2	-32	45	-16	755	8	8	-5	-2
The Gambia	108	10	-11	-2	4	410	8	-8	11	6
Central African Republic	90	-8	-43	-18	-6	348	3	-34	79	-9
Vanuatu	62	5	-30	63	-1	388	6	6	0	24
Comoros	...	...	5	14	...	232	0	4	-2	-17
Sao Tome and Principe	15	7	6	34	-12	150	6	16	12	-12
Timor-Leste	15	-2	-48	-14	8	850	28	27	2	-1
Kiribati	9	18	15	-25	80	100	6	-11	-2	5
Exporters of non-fuel minerals										
Zambia	6961	-1	13	-9	-28	8451	10	15	-6	-11
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5800	2	-2	11	-16	6200	7	3	5	-6
Tanzania	4924	4	-11	2	-2	10285	5	7	-1	-14
Mozambique	4195	7	4	17	-11	8293	13	16	-13	-5
Mali	2532	5	-10	19	-9	3167	-2	8	5	-21
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2340	6	0	18	-12	3860	13	1	39	-10
Guinea	2071	7	-12	18	3	1971	7	-1	1	-12
Mauritania	1502	-6	0	-27	-22	2053	1	-3	-13	-22
Niger	1050	-2	10	-9	-28	1990	-4	6	8	-9
Sierra Leone	727	16	71	-19	-53	1477	14	11	-12	-6
Eritrea	500	107	-30	97	-25	1053	10	6	10	-7
Others										
Senegal	2532	3	5	6	-10	5675	3	3	-2	-13
Djibouti	132	9	1	8	2	890	19	27	12	11
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	11	-7	-53	-14	-8
Memorandum item:										
World c	**16482216**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**-13**	**16724956**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**-12**

a Bhutan is included for its exports of electric current.

b Includes exporters of gold (normally classified in n.e.s. according to the UN Standard International Trade Classification) and diamonds (normally included in manufactures according to the UN classification).

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Note : Data for 2015 are largely estimated.

A13. Exports of commercial services of the least-developed countries by category, 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in commercial services							
	Commercial services	Goods-related services		Transport		Travel		Other commercial services	
	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Least developed countries	36000	0.5	3.7	19.5	20.8	50.2	52.6	29.8	22.8
Afghanistan	799	...	0.0	10.1	4.5	4.2	13.2	85.7	82.3
Angola	1751	...	...	5.0	*1.5*	83.9	*94.5*	11.1	*4.0*
Bangladesh	1684	3.0	*4.6*	14.2	*24.2*	6.6	*9.4*	76.2	*61.8*
Benin	*456*	0.0	...	29.1	*32.1*	42.9	*33.1*	28.0	*34.7*
Bhutan	122	...	...	35.3	21.4	60.0	75.7	4.6	2.8
Burkina Faso	*427*	0.2	*0.4*	16.5	*15.1*	27.3	*31.6*	56.1	*52.9*
Burundi	*35*	...	...	10.2	*7.6*	24.2	*11.9*	65.6	*80.6*
Cambodia	3775	...	...	13.8	11.8	79.2	82.9	7.0	5.2
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	*74*	...	...	8.1	*8.8*	63.3	*62.6*	28.6	*28.6*
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	*163*	...	...	30.5	*80.8*	3.7	*0.2*	65.8	*19.0*
Djibouti	...	...	...	77.2	...	12.1	...	10.7	...
Equatorial Guinea	*49*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	2851	...	...	61.6	77.2	27.3	14.4	11.1	8.4
Guinea	...	...	...	6.3	...	3.4	...	90.3	...
Guinea-Bissau	*45*	...	0.0	0.7	*0.0*	31.2	*46.1*	68.0	*53.9*
Haiti	677	...	...	...	...	95.3	90.0	4.7	10.0
Kiribati	*11*	...	...	17.1	*10.3*	37.7	*26.5*	45.2	*63.3*
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	790	...	...	11.4	...	78.1	...	10.5	...
Lesotho	*28*	...	...	8.6	*6.7*	55.0	*62.6*	36.4	*30.8*
Liberia, Republic of	223	...	...	55.7	*30.1*	31.1	*41.9*	13.1	*28.0*
Madagascar	1114	...	...	31.3	*30.4*	31.9	*51.5*	36.8	*18.1*
Malawi	98	...	...	43.5	*22.1*	41.3	*34.2*	15.2	*43.7*
Mali	*404*	...	*0.0*	2.0	*0.9*	57.5	*52.4*	40.4	*46.7*
Mauritania	*255*	...	...	6.8	*13.7*	...	*14.3*	...	*72.0*
Mozambique	675	...	...	34.6	64.7	44.1	28.6	21.3	6.7
Myanmar	*4127*	17.2	*28.4*	43.9	*5.5*	21.3	*39.1*	17.6	*27.0*
Nepal	1139	...	...	6.8	...	59.0	47.0	34.2	...
Niger	*271*	0.0	*0.0*	0.7	*7.1*	88.5	*33.1*	10.8	*59.9*
Rwanda	352	...	...	11.4	*1.8*	77.8	*93.4*	10.8	*4.9*
Sao Tome and Principe	67	...	...	1.3	0.5	85.5	77.4	13.2	22.1
Senegal	*1160*	...	*1.2*	4.9	*12.8*	48.4	*36.5*	46.7	*49.5*
Sierra Leone	*202*	...	...	44.7	*19.4*	45.7	*17.1*	9.6	*63.5*
Solomon Islands	95	...	*0.0*	36.0	27.5	48.7	49.7	15.4	22.9
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	1397	...	...	2.2	21.8	38.8	67.9	59.0	10.3
Tanzania	3665	...	...	22.6	*26.7*	62.7	*59.4*	14.7	*13.8*
The Gambia	...	...	...	28.9	...	56.4	...	14.8	...
Timor-Leste	57	...	...	2.6	2.7	78.1	89.4	19.3	7.9
Togo	*439*	0.0	*0.1*	45.1	50.6	22.7	28.5	32.2	20.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	9.1	...	73.7	...	17.2	...
Uganda	1945	...	...	4.1	7.5	75.9	60.1	20.1	32.4
Vanuatu	295	...	...	11.6	14.1	80.1	80.4	8.3	5.5
Yemen	*1507*	...	...	13.0	*17.1*	78.9	*68.1*	8.0	*14.8*
Zambia	*851*	...	...	7.8	*7.2*	86.1	*75.4*	6.0	*17.4*
Memorandum item:									
World	**4754000**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**21.5**	**18.4**	**25.0**	**25.9**	**49.9**	**52.5**

Note: Figures in italics refer to 2014. The improvement of the quality of data in recent years may have resulted in changes relating to the breakdown of exports of commercial services by category of services.

A14. Top 10 exporters and importers of agricultural products, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	585	-	-	41.9	37.1	2	8	1	-13
extra-EU (28) exports	158	-	-	10.0	10.0	4	8	1	-11
United States	163	17.0	14.3	13.0	10.4	3	2	4	-10
Brazil	80	3.4	2.4	2.8	5.1	3	5	-3	-9
China	73	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.6	7	6	6	-2
Canada	63	5.0	5.4	6.3	4.0	4	4	4	-7
Indonesia a	39	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.5	2	-5	3	-10
Thailand	36	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1	-4	-2	-8
Australia	36	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	6	-2	3	-7
India	35	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.2	9	7	-3	-19
Argentina	35	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	0	-3	-10	-9
Above 10	**1146**	**-**	**-**	**76.9**	**72.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	590	-	-	42.7	35.0	1	6	2	-13
extra-EU (28) imports	166	-	-	13.2	9.8	2	3	2	-9
China	160	2.1	1.8	3.3	9.5	8	6	3	-6
United States	149	8.7	9.0	11.6	8.8	5	3	7	-5
Japan	74	9.6	11.5	10.4	4.4	-1	-8	-5	-10
Canada b	38	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.3	4	2	3	-5
Korea, Republic of	33	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	4	1	5	-6
India	28	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.6	9	-5	12	1
Mexico b	28	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	3	8	3	-8
Russian Federation b	28	-	-	1.3	1.6	-5	6	-8	-33
Hong Kong, China	27	-	-	-	-	6	11	5	-6
retained imports a	18	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6	12	6	-9
Above 10	**1154**	**-**	**-**	**77.6**	**67.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes Secretariat estimates.
b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A15. Top 10 exporters and importers of fuels and mining products, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	440	-	-	18.2	15.5	-3	-2	-7	-30
extra-EU (28) exports	137	-	-	5.2	4.8	-2	-1	-9	-30
Russian Federation	195	-	-	8.1	6.9	-7	1	-7	-44
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	153	19.3	8.3	8.3	5.4	-7	-4	-11	-47
United States	145	3.4	4.9	3.3	5.1	2	4	3	-28
Australia	108	1.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	-4	2	5	-29
Canada	104	3.2	4.8	5.7	3.7	-3	1	-5	-35
Qatar a	71	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.5	1	0	-5	-38
United Arab Emirates a	68	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.4	-2	2	-12	-39
Norway	66	1.9	4.0	4.9	2.3	-6	-8	-10	-34
China	55	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	3	7	7	-14
Above 10	**1404**	**-**	**-**	**57.7**	**49.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	741	-	-	33.4	27.1	-5	-4	-9	-33
extra-EU (28) imports	438	-	-	20.7	16.0	-6	-5	-10	-36
China	358	0.2	0.6	3.7	13.1	-1	2	-3	-32
United States	246	16.7	16.6	18.5	9.0	-10	-10	-7	-40
Japan	169	14.8	15.2	10.8	6.2	-8	-7	-4	-47
Korea, Republic of	130	1.4	3.1	5.2	4.7	-4	-4	-2	-39
India	130	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.8	0	1	-3	-36
Singapore	70	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	-4	-5	-2	-42
Taipei, Chinese	50	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	-6	-4	-4	-38
Turkey	50	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	0	-7	-6	-15
Canada b	42	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	-4	-3	-4	-31
Above 10	**1986**	**-**	**-**	**81.4**	**72.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes Secretariat estimates.
b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A16. Top 10 exporters and importers of manufactures, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	4239	-	-	43.0	36.6	1	4	4	-10
extra-EU (28) exports	1601	-	-	14.1	13.8	2	4	1	-10
China a	2153	0.8	1.9	4.7	18.6	8	8	6	-2
United States	1126	13.0	12.1	13.8	8.7	4	2	3	-3
Japan	545	11.2	11.5	9.6	4.7	-4	-12	-5	-9
Korea, Republic of	470	1.4	2.5	3.3	4.1	3	4	3	-5
Hong Kong, China	437	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	-4
domestic exports b	5	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	-7	-6	3	-4
re-exports b	432	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	-4
Mexico a	312	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.7	7	6	8	1
Singapore	266	0.8	1.6	2.5	2.3	1	2	1	-9
Chinese Taipei	240	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.1	0	1	0	-9
Canada	208	2.7	3.1	3.7	1.8	2	-2	2	-2
Above 10	**9445**	**-**	**-**	**87.0**	**81.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	3812	-	-	43.0	32.9	0	3	5	-10
extra-EU (28) imports	1258	-	-	14.1	10.9	1	1	5	-4
United States	1808	11.2	15.4	4.7	15.6	6	2	6	3
China a	1084	1.1	1.7	13.8	9.4	4	7	4	-8
Hong Kong, China	465	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	-6
retained imports b	41	1.1	0.9	3.3	0.4	12	1	22	-6
Japan	372	2.3	4.1	4.1	3.2	1	-4	2	-9
Canada c	323	3.7	3.8	0.5	2.8	2	0	1	-6
Mexico a, c	320	1.5	1.3	3.6	2.8	6	4	5	1
Korea, Republic of	269	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2	2	5	-2
Singapore	206	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.8	0	1	-2	-8
India	187	0.5	0.5	3.0	1.6	4	-4	3	1
Above 10	**8423**	**-**	**-**	**81.4**	**72.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A17. Top 10 exporters and importers of iron and steel, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	139	-	-	47.1	36.3	-3	-6	0	-18
extra-EU (28) exports	38	-	-	11.4	10.0	-3	-8	-2	-22
China a	64	0.3	1.2	3.1	16.7	10	2	32	-12
Japan	30	20.1	11.8	10.4	7.9	-6	-11	-4	-19
Korea, Republic of	23	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.1	-1	-12	9	-20
United States	16	4.2	3.3	4.4	4.2	-1	-4	0	-20
Russian Federation	15	-	-	5.0	4.0	-8	-18	19	-39
Chinese Taipei	9	0.4	0.8	3.2	2.3	-4	-3	5	-24
Brazil	10	1.1	3.4	2.5	2.5	2	-19	19	-9
Ukraine	8	-	-	3.6	2.2	-12	-7	-14	-39
India	8	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.2	-5	6	-1	-28
Above 10	**323**	**-**	**-**	**84.9**	**84.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	130	-	-	41.4	32.0	-3	-4	3	-18
extra-EU (28) imports	32	-	-	7.5	7.9	-2	-2	8	-14
United States	39	10.1	9.5	12.7	9.6	5	-13	26	-21
China a	20	2.7	2.5	6.4	4.8	-5	-6	5	-13
Korea, Republic of	16	1.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	-7	-10	10	-27
Turkey	11	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	3	10	-7	0
Mexico a, b	11	2.2	1.0	2.6	2.7	6	-11	9	-3
Thailand	11	0.6	2.4	1.8	2.6	-2	1	-13	-19
India	10	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5	1	-24	17	3
Canada b	10	1.6	2.0	3.5	2.3	-2	-12	11	-27
United Arab Emirates c	8	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.9	6	6	4	-17
Above 10	**265**	**-**	**-**	**74.5**	**65.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Imports are valued f.o.b.
c Includes Secretariat estimates.

A18. Top 10 exporters and importers of chemicals, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	901	-	-	53.9	48.2	1	3	3	-10
extra-EU (28) exports	349	-	-	18.6	18.7	3	3	2	-6
United States	206	14.8	13.3	13.7	11.0	2	1	2	-2
China a	130	0.8	1.3	2.1	6.9	8	5	12	-4
Switzerland	88	4.0	4.7	3.6	4.7	4	4	7	-5
Japan	63	4.7	5.3	6.0	3.4	-4	-4	-5	-13
Korea, Republic of	58	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.1	4	8	1	-13
Singapore	47	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	3	-7	6	-11
Canada	37	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	2	2	0	-4
India	36	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	9	8	3	-4
Chinese Taipei	32	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	-2	3	-3	-16
Above 10	**1598**	**-**	**-**	**88.0**	**85.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	761	-	-	44.0	39.5	1	3	4	-11
extra-EU (28) imports	205	-	-	10.5	10.7	2	0	5	-6
United States	220	6.2	7.7	12.2	11.5	4	0	6	4
China a	171	2.0	2.2	4.9	8.9	3	6	1	-11
Japan	64	4.1	5.0	4.2	3.3	1	-11	-2	-1
India	47	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.4	6	0	8	-3
Canada b	45	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.3	2	2	1	-7
Korea, Republic of	43	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1	-1	1	-8
Mexico a, b	43	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.2	5	3	6	-6
Switzerland	42	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2	7	5	-13
Brazil c	38	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	3	7	0	-16
Above 10	**1474**	**-**	**-**	**77.7**	**76.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A19. Top 10 exporters and importers of pharmaceuticals, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	340	66.1	63.9	2	3	5	-5
extra-EU (28) exports	159	26.7	29.8	5	4	5	1
Switzerland	65	10.6	12.2	6	6	8	-3
United States	52	9.6	9.8	3	-1	10	8
India	14	1.5	2.6	14	13	6	6
China a	14	2.3	2.5	5	3	9	1
Canada	8	1.2	1.4	6	7	29	7
Singapore	8	1.3	1.4	5	-14	4	-7
Israel	7	1.4	1.2	0	-8	2	6
Japan	4	0.9	0.7	-2	-8	-9	15
Panama b	4	0.6	0.7	6	-3	-16	-15
Above 10	**514**	**95.7**	**96.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	260	52.1	47.5	1	2	6	-8
extra-EU (28) imports	80	13.5	14.6	2	2	9	-4
United States	90	13.9	16.4	3	-2	14	17
Japan	24	3.7	4.4	3	-10	-4	15
Switzerland	23	4.0	4.2	2	10	6	-9
China a	20	1.7	3.7	9	17	18	7
Canada c	13	2.6	2.3	0	-1	4	-6
Russian Federation c	9	2.4	1.7	-2	10	-12	-31
Australia c	8	1.8	1.4	-1	-9	-9	-13
Brazil c	7	1.4	1.3	0	8	0	-12
Mexico a, c	5	1.0	1.0	1	1	-1	-3
Above 10	**460**	**84.6**	**83.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A20. Top 10 exporters and importers of office and telecom equipment, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
China a	591	0.1	1.0	4.5	34.0	6	10	0	-1
European Union (28)	318	-	-	29.3	18.3	-3	-2	2	-10
extra-EU (28) exports	85	-	-	8.7	4.9	-3	-3	-3	-12
Hong Kong, China	244	-	-	-	-	7	8	7	3
domestic exports b	0	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	-32	-38	7	-44
re-exports	244	-	-	-	-	7	8	7	3
United States	142	19.5	17.3	15.9	8.2	1	1	3	-2
Singapore	118	3.2	6.4	7.7	6.8	-1	5	-1	-6
Korea, Republic of	110	2.0	4.8	6.1	6.3	3	14	7	1
Chinese Taipei	93	3.2	4.7	6.0	5.4	1	5	1	-5
Mexico a	63	0.1	1.5	3.5	3.6	1	-1	3	-3
Japan	60	21.1	22.5	11.2	3.5	-8	-15	-7	-8
Malaysia a	59	1.4	2.7	5.4	3.4	-3	1	4	-10
Above 10	**1555**	**-**	**-**	**90.1**	**89.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	446	-	-	33.9	23.1	-3	-2	2	-7
extra-EU (28) imports	222	-	-	14.7	11.5	-3	-2	0	-1
China a	385	0.6	1.3	4.4	19.9	7	13	-4	2
United States	321	15.9	21.1	21.2	16.6	2	0	3	2
Hong Kong, China	257	-	-	-	-	7	7	9	1
retained imports b	13	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	4	-3	41	-24
Singapore	84	2.6	4.5	5.3	4.4	-1	4	-3	-7
Japan	80	2.6	3.7	6.0	4.2	-1	0	1	-12
Mexico a, c	64	0.9	1.5	2.9	3.3	2	6	0	0
Korea, Republic of	62	1.3	2.6	3.3	3.2	5	6	12	7
Chinese Taipei	47	1.4	2.5	3.8	2.4	0	1	7	-7
Malaysia a	41	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.1	-3	2	4	-12
Above 10	**1542**	**-**	**-**	**85.3**	**79.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Imports are valued f.o.b.
d In 2015, China reported imports of office and telecom equipment from China amounting to $91.2 billion. For further information, see the Metadata.

A21. Top 10 exporters and importers of automotive products, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
European Union (28)	653	-	-	49.8	49.3	4	6	6	-6
extra-EU (28) exports	229	-	-	12.2	17.3	5	6	1	-10
Japan	137	19.8	20.8	15.3	10.3	-2	-8	-4	-6
United States	129	11.9	10.2	11.7	9.8	5	2	2	-6
Mexico a	97	0.3	1.4	5.3	7.3	12	11	11	5
Korea, Republic of	71	0.1	0.7	2.6	5.4	5	3	1	-6
Canada	62	6.9	8.9	10.5	4.7	4	-4	2	1
China a	49	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	12	7	11	-3
Thailand	27	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	7	7	1	2
Turkey	17	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	4	13	4	-3
India	11	...	0.1	0.1	0.9	8	2	16	-4
Above 10	**1253**	**-**	**-**	**96.3**	**94.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	498	-	-	42.5	36.7	3	6	8	-2
extra-EU (28) imports	72	-	-	5.6	5.3	4	1	3	8
United States	292	20.3	24.7	29.4	21.6	9	4	6	7
China a	73	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.4	7	5	20	-22
Canada b	68	8.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3	0	-2	-4
Mexico a, b	45	1.8	0.3	3.5	3.3	9	2	7	4
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of c	33	2.7	0.9	0.7	2.4	16	3	0	42
Australia b	24	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1	-10	-10	-4
Turkey	20	...	0.4	1.0	1.4	5	16	-6	9
Japan	19	0.5	2.3	1.7	1.4	6	0	4	-9
Russian Federation b	16	-	-	0.2	1.2	-7	-8	-21	-51
Above 10	**1088**	**-**	**-**	**89.0**	**80.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Imports are valued f.o.b.
c Includes Secretariat estimates.

A22. Top 10 exporters and importers of textiles, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
China a	109	4.6	6.9	10.4	37.4	47	12	5	-2
European Union (28)	64	-	-	36.7	22.1	3	4	4	-14
extra-EU (28) exports	20	-	-	9.9	6.9	6	3	3	-14
India	17	2.4	2.1	3.6	5.9	25	13	5	-6
United States	14	6.8	4.8	7.1	4.8	5	3	3	-3
Turkey	11	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.8	24	10	3	-13
Korea, Republic of	11	4.0	5.8	8.2	3.7	-3	1	-1	-11
Chinese Taipei	10	3.2	5.9	7.7	3.3	-4	-1	0	-6
Hong Kong, China	9	-	-	-	-	-7	2	-9	-7
domestic exports b	0	1.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	-42	-13	-9	-47
re-exports b	9	-	-	-	-	-6	2	-9	-6
Pakistan b	8	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	13	7	-3	-9
Japan	6	9.3	5.6	4.5	2.1	-2	-12	-7	-3
Above 10	**268**	**-**	**-**	**84.3**	**86.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	68	-	-	35.2	22.1	3	5	6	-18
extra-EU (28) imports	29	-	-	9.9	9.3	12	7	9	-9
United States	30	4.5	6.2	9.8	9.6	13	4	5	5
China a, d	19	1.9	4.9	7.8	6.1	8	9	-6	-6
Viet Nam b	18	...	...	0.8	5.8	67	17	13	50
Bangladesh b	10	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.2	49	9	14	48
Hong Kong, China	9	-	-	-	-	-9	0	-10	-9
retained imports	...	3.7	3.8	0.9	...	-100	...	96	...
Japan	8	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.6	11	-3	1	-8
Mexico a, e	7	0.2	0.9	3.6	2.1	2	3	4	2
Turkey	6	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.0	24	5	5	-13
Indonesia b	6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	35	4	0	-2
Above 10	**171**	**-**	**-**	**63.1**	**55.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Mainly re-exports.
d In 2015, China reported imports of textiles from China amounting to $2.4 billion. For further information, see the Metadata.
e Imports are valued f.o.b.

A23. Top 10 exporters and importers of clothing, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	1980	1990	2000	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters									
China a	175	4.0	8.9	18.2	39.3	6	11	5	-6
European Union (28)	112	-	-	28.7	25.2	2	8	7	-11
extra-EU (28) exports	28	-	-	6.4	6.2	5	8	5	-13
Bangladesh b	26	0.0	0.6	2.6	5.9	12	19	5	6
Viet Nam b	22	...	...	0.9	4.8	16	19	14	10
Hong Kong, China	18	-	-	-	-	-5	-3	-6	-10
domestic exports b	0	11.5	8.6	5.0	0.0	-23	-16	-6	-43
re-exports	18	-	-	-	-	-5	-3	-6	-10
India	18	1.7	2.3	3.0	4.1	10	12	14	2
Turkey	15	0.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3	8	8	-9
Indonesia b	7	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.5	0	2	0	-10
Cambodia b	6	...	...	0.5	1.4	16	17	17	8
United States	6	3.1	2.4	4.4	1.4	5	5	4	0
Above 10	**387**	**-**	**-**	**68.9**	**87.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers									
European Union (28)	170	-	-	41.1	34.0	0	5	8	-14
extra-EU (28) imports	96	-	-	19.6	19.2	1	2	9	-8
United States	97	16.4	24.0	33.0	19.4	3	3	2	4
Japan	29	3.6	7.8	9.7	5.7	1	-1	-7	-8
Hong Kong, China	15	-	-	-	-	-2	1	-2	-8
retained imports b	...	0.9	0.7	0.9	...	-	-12	-21	...
Canada c	10	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	4	6	1	-2
Korea, Republic of	9	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	14	20	12	0
Australia c	7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	6	3	4	1
China a	7	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	21	18	15	7
Switzerland	6	3.4	3.1	1.6	1.1	1	3	4	-8
Russian Federation c	6	-	-	0.1	1.1	-6	-2	-6	-34
Above 10	**338**	**-**	**-**	**90.3**	**67.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones
b Includes Secretariat estimates.
c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A24. World trade in commercial services by category, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share				
	2015	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015
Exports						
All commercial services	4755	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	150	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Transport	875	22.4	21.5	19.9	19.2	18.4
Travel	1230	26.5	25.0	25.2	25.6	25.9
Other commercial services	2495	47.9	49.9	51.5	51.9	52.5
Imports						
All commercial services	4610	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	100	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1
Transport	1090	27.1	26.5	25.8	24.6	23.6
Travel	1215	26.0	23.3	23.8	25.3	26.4
Other commercial services	2210	44.3	48.1	48.1	48.0	47.9

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A25. Growth of commercial services exports by category and by region, 2005-2015
(Annual percentage change)

	World	North America	South and Central America	Europe	CIS	Africa	Middle East	Asia
Commercial services								
2005-10	8	8	9	6	12	9	…	12
2014	7	3	2	7	-9	4	6	…
2015	-6	-1	-5	-10	-16	-3	5	-3
Goods-related services								
2005-10	10	12	-12	9	11	16	19	15
2014	2	19	7	2	-22	16	15	-2
2015	-9	8	-2	-17	-17	-14	2	-1
Transport								
2005-10	7	6	8	6	12	10	9	9
2014	3	2	-3	4	-5	3	9	4
2015	-10	-7	-12	-13	-14	2	6	-9
Travel								
2005-10	7	5	6	4	9	8	15	13
2014	8	3	6	4	-13	5	10	…
2015	-5	0	3	-13	-17	-5	9	-1
Other commercial services								
2005-10	9	10	17	7	16	11	…	13
2014	8	2	1	9	-7	4	-1	12
2015	-5	-1	-8	-7	-17	-3	0	-2

A26. World trade in goods-related services by region, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**150**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**-9**
North America	26	11.5	16.9	10	7	19	8
South and Central America	4	2.1	2.7	8	5	7	-2
Europe	75	51.9	49.4	1	12	2	-17
European Union (28)	67	47.3	44.3	1	12	2	-18
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	5	4.9	3.0	-8	-8	-22	-17
Africa	2	1.8	1.0	-10	-30	16	-14
Middle East	1	0.2	0.6	21	-20	15	2
Asia	40	27.6	26.5	1	1	-2	-1
Imports							
World	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5**	**15**	**-1**	**-7**
North America	10	9.5	10.6	7	-5	0	23
South and Central America	0	0.2	0.4	17	-38	71	-5
Europe	51	40.7	52.2	10	43	-4	-8
European Union (28)	47	36.6	48.1	11	46	-2	-9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	2	1.5	2.2	13	14	1	-13
Africa	1	0.5	0.6	9	26	15	-4
Middle East	0	0.1	0.4	57	-41	37	-8
Asia	33	47.5	33.6	-2	-9	1	-10

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata. As a number of economies are currently in the process of implementing international recommendations on the compilation of goods-related services, these estimates are to be considered preliminary and should be taken with caution.

A27. Major exporters and importers of goods-related services, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	67.4	47.3	44.3	1	12	2	-18
Extra-EU (28) exports	35.4	22.4	23.2	3	11	3	-13
United States	24.1	10.5	15.8	11	9	20	8
China	24.0	18.2	15.8	-1	-10	-8	12
Singapore	6.8	4.6	4.5	2	19	-9	-14
Switzerland	5.1	2.7	3.4	6	12	0	-1
Korea, Republic of	3.2	1.7	2.1	7	6	8	1
Russian Federation	2.6	3.0	1.7	-9	5	-22	-18
Malaysia	2.5	2.0	1.6	-2	-6	5	-11
Canada	1.6	1.0	1.1	3	-6	7	9
Honduras	1.6	0.8	1.0	7	12	7	11
Myanmar a	1.3	0.0	0.8	...	445	7	...
Morocco	1.2	1.6	0.8	-11	-34	17	-13
Ukraine	1.2	1.3	0.8	-7	-14	-32	-21
Norway	0.9	0.5	0.6	5	41	8	-12
Japan	0.9	0.4	0.6	9	32	166	-61
Above 15	**145.0**	**95.7**	**95.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	47.0	36.6	48.1	11	46	-2	-9
Extra-EU (28) imports	18.5	11.9	18.9	15	52	-7	-2
Hong Kong, China	11.4	24.9	11.7	-10	-16	-20	-5
United States	9.3	9.0	9.5	6	-7	0	24
Korea, Republic of	8.7	9.2	8.9	4	-6	2	-2
Japan	7.9	11.1	8.1	-1	-9	41	-34
Switzerland	2.3	2.4	2.4	4	27	-31	14
Russian Federation	1.5	1.2	1.5	10	18	-10	-19
China	1.5	0.1	1.5	79	-34	46	1179
Norway	0.9	1.3	1.0	-2	6	-20	-11
Canada	0.9	0.3	0.9	33	15	12	12
Myanmar a	0.7	...	0.7	...	...	-7	...
Singapore	0.6	0.8	0.7	0	1	6	-11
Turkey	0.4	...	0.4	...	25	24	14
Indonesia	0.4	0.3	0.4	10	-35	27	-25
Australia	0.4	0.3	0.4	7	38	-30	-26
Above 15	**95.0**	**...**	**96.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Secretariat estimate.

A28. Major exporters and importers of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	54452	43050	60.9	2	5	-3	-21
Extra-EU (28) exports	27348	22216	30.6	2	4	-1	-19
China	21421	20436	23.9	-4	-10	-8	-5
Korea, Republic of	3048	2878	3.4	8	15	4	-6
Malaysia	2428	2159	2.7	-1	-9	3	-11
Russian Federation	1531	1024	1.7	-10	7	-34	-33
Morocco	1441	1249	1.6	-10	-34	17	-13
Honduras	1418	1572	1.6	6	12	7	11
Ukraine	1278	1055	1.4	-1	-6	-34	-17
Switzerland	1276	1326	1.4	13	1	14	4
Myanmar	1174	...	1.3	112	445	7	...
Above 10	**89465**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	28902	25960	51.9	10	10	-1	-10
Extra-EU (28) imports	8498	8062	15.3	9	4	-12	-5
Hong Kong, China	11920	11325	21.4	-11	-16	-20	-5
Korea, Republic of	8692	8373	15.6	5	-6	0	-4
Japan	4958	4515	8.9	-11	-8	-38	-9
Myanmar	668	...	1.2	...	...	-7	...
Russian Federation	220	138	0.4	2	53	-32	-37
China	116	161	0.2	10	-34	46	39
Switzerland	85	31	0.2	...	-57	239	-63
Macao, China	69	...	0.1	4	-4	20	...
Turkey	60	57	0.1	...	15	33	-5
Above 10	**55690**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

A29. Major exporters and importers of maintenance and repair services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	28208	24398	40.6	17	31	13	-14
Extra-EU (28) exports	13340	13149	19.2	22	31	10	-1
United States	22389	24123	32.2	11	9	20	8
Singapore	7916	6843	11.4	6	19	-9	-14
Switzerland	3887	3790	5.6	7	16	-4	-3
Japan	1995	671	2.9	73	-34	...	-66
Russian Federation	1676	1596	2.4	-2	1	-7	-5
Canada	1503	1633	2.2	1	-6	7	9
Norway	1061	936	1.5	9	41	8	-12
Israel	487	...	0.7	...	-23	25	...
Malaysia	369	336	0.5	14	18	17	-9
Above 10	**69490**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	22873	21074	51.3	27	145	-5	-8
Extra-EU (28) imports	10374	10427	23.3	34	166	-2	1
United States	7468	9251	16.8	2	-7	0	24
Japan	7123	3435	16.0	98	-19	...	-52
Switzerland	1963	2306	4.4	1	29	-33	17
Russian Federation	1625	1355	3.6	22	13	-6	-17
Norway	1064	947	2.4	1	6	-20	-11
Canada	791	887	1.8	38	15	12	12
Singapore	713	636	1.6	3	1	6	-11
Australia	488	359	1.1	17	38	-30	-26
Indonesia	476	359	1.1	21	-35	27	-25
Above 10	**44585**	**40610**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

A30. World trade in transport by region, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**875**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**-10**
North America	98	10.3	11.1	3	3	2	-7
South and Central America	26	3.0	3.0	1	5	-3	-12
Europe	412	48.4	47.1	1	6	4	-13
European Union (28)	366	43.4	41.7	0	5	4	-13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	35	3.9	4.0	2	6	-5	-14
Africa	30	2.9	3.4	4	2	3	2
Middle East	36	2.8	4.1	9	7	9	6
Asia	240	28.7	27.4	0	-3	4	-9
Imports							
World	**1090**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**-10**
North America	130	10.9	11.9	4	5	4	-1
South and Central America	45	4.6	4.2	0	0	-5	-14
Europe	357	35.9	32.8	0	6	3	-12
European Union (28)	327	32.7	30.0	0	6	4	-11
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	22	2.4	2.0	-1	4	-12	-21
Africa	64	5.7	5.9	3	1	4	-9
Middle East	107	7.4	9.8	8	1	4	-2
Asia	364	33.1	33.4	2	-1	3	-11

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A31. Leading exporters and importers of transport, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	365.5	43.4	41.7	0	5	4	-13
Extra-EU (28) exports	163.7	19.9	18.7	0	3	0	-13
United States	84.2	8.7	9.6	3	4	3	-6
Singapore	47.3	4.7	5.4	4	1	13	-8
China	38.6	4.1	4.4	2	-3	2	1
Japan	35.5	5.1	4.0	-3	-8	0	-10
Korea, Republic of	32.7	4.7	3.7	-4	-9	1	-15
Hong Kong, China	29.8	3.6	3.4	0	-2	2	-7
Norway	17.9	2.2	2.0	0	5	5	-21
Russian Federation	16.8	1.8	1.9	3	8	-1	-18
India	14.3	1.6	1.6	2	-3	10	-23
Turkey	14.3	1.1	1.6	9	13	10	-9
Canada	11.9	1.5	1.4	-1	0	-4	-12
Switzerland	10.9	1.3	1.2	1	5	4	-21
Chinese Taipei	10.4	1.2	1.2	1	1	10	-7
United Arab Emirates	10.3	0.3	1.2	33	84	12	15
Above 15	**740.0**	**85.3**	**84.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	327.3	32.7	30.0	0	6	4	-11
Extra-EU (28) imports	142.5	14.6	13.1	0	7	2	-13
United States	96.9	7.6	8.9	5	7	4	3
China	75.6	6.5	6.9	4	10	2	-21
India	52.3	4.8	4.8	2	-6	3	-11
Singapore	44.1	3.0	4.0	8	7	20	-4
United Arab Emirates	43.4	2.6	4.0	11	0	4	2
Japan	41.0	4.7	3.8	-2	-15	-2	-11
Korea, Republic of	29.6	3.1	2.7	-1	-3	6	-8
Thailand	23.8	2.3	2.2	1	-1	-6	-11
Canada	20.0	2.2	1.8	-1	-2	-4	-11
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	19.6	1.3	1.8	9	8	4	-2
Hong Kong, China	17.7	1.6	1.6	2	-1	1	-4
Australia	13.2	1.4	1.2	0	-4	-9	-13
Mexico	12.8	1.1	1.2	4	5	16	-13
Russian Federation	11.7	1.2	1.1	0	6	-12	-24
Above 15	**830.0**	**76.1**	**76.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A32. World trade in travel by region, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**1230**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**-5**
North America	212	17.2	17.2	5	7	3	0
South and Central America	57	4.5	4.6	6	4	6	3
Europe	422	40.9	34.3	1	8	4	-13
European Union (28)	368	36.0	29.9	1	8	4	-13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	19	1.8	1.5	2	9	-13	-17
Africa	41	4.5	3.3	-1	-7	5	-5
Middle East	60	4.9	4.9	5	7	10	9
Asia	419	…	34.1	…	10	…	-1
Imports							
World	**1215**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**-2**
North America	160	14.4	13.2	5	3	4	4
South and Central America	42	4.0	3.4	4	11	2	-17
Europe	377	42.0	31.0	1	6	6	-13
European Union (28)	337	38.1	27.7	1	6	6	-13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	48	4.1	4.0	7	22	-5	-26
Africa	26	3.0	2.1	0	0	-3	1
Middle East	81	7.5	6.6	5	4	17	-4
Asia	482	25.1	39.7	17	10	35	12

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A33. Leading exporters and importers of travel, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	367.7	36.0	29.9	1	8	4	-13
Extra-EU (28) exports	124.4	11.2	10.1	3	12	4	-14
United States	178.3	14.3	14.5	5	7	3	1
China	114.1	...	9.3	...	3	...	8
Thailand	44.5	2.1	3.6	17	23	-8	16
Macao, China	37.5	2.9	3.1	6	18	-2	-26
Hong Kong, China	35.9	2.3	2.9	10	18	-1	-7
Australia	29.7	3.0	2.4	1	-2	2	-7
Turkey	26.6	2.4	2.2	3	10	6	-10
Japan	25.5	1.4	2.1	14	4	25	35
India	21.0	1.5	1.7	8	2	7	7
Malaysia	17.7	1.9	1.4	-1	6	5	-22
Mexico	17.5	1.3	1.4	8	9	16	8
Singapore	16.7	1.5	1.4	3	2	0	-12
Switzerland	16.2	1.5	1.3	2	4	4	-7
United Arab Emirates	16.0	0.9	1.3	13	13	13	15
Above 15	**965.0**	**...**	**78.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	336.5	38.1	27.7	1	6	6	-13
Extra-EU (28) imports	112.6	13.2	9.3	0	5	7	-13
China	292.2	6.4	24.0	40	26	83	25
United States	120.5	10.1	9.9	7	4	6	9
Russian Federation	34.9	3.1	2.9	6	25	-6	-31
Canada	29.4	3.5	2.4	0	0	-4	-13
Korea, Republic of	25.0	2.2	2.1	6	5	7	8
Hong Kong, China	22.9	2.0	1.9	6	6	4	4
Singapore	22.1	2.2	1.8	3	6	-1	-9
Australia	21.9	2.6	1.8	-1	2	-8	-17
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	20.7	2.5	1.7	0	4	37	-14
Brazil	17.4	1.9	1.4	2	14	2	-32
Switzerland	16.0	1.3	1.3	7	6	6	-7
Japan	15.9	3.2	1.3	-11	-22	-12	-17
Norway	15.8	1.6	1.3	3	11	2	-16
Chinese Taipei	15.5	1.1	1.3	11	16	14	11
Above 15	**1005.0**	**81.6**	**82.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A34. World trade in other commercial services by region, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**2495**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**-5**
North America	455	19.2	18.2	4	4	2	-1
South and Central America	53	2.4	2.1	3	-1	1	-8
Europe	1300	53.5	52.1	5	9	9	-7
European Union (28)	1198	48.8	48.0	5	9	9	-7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	35	1.5	1.4	4	17	-7	-17
Africa	24	1.1	1.0	4	-3	4	-3
Middle East	44	1.8	1.8	5	8	-1	0
Asia	584	20.5	23.4	8	6	12	-2
Imports							
World	**2210**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**-6**
North America	294	14.6	13.3	3	3	1	-1
South and Central America	83	3.6	3.8	5	7	4	-8
Europe	1100	49.6	49.8	5	8	9	-6
European Union (28)	1006	45.3	45.5	5	8	9	-6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	62	2.9	2.8	4	14	1	-21
Africa	66	3.3	3.0	2	-1	12	-14
Middle East	69	3.1	3.1	5	6	11	-5
Asia	533	22.9	24.1	6	8	6	-7

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A35. Leading exporters and importers of other commercial services, 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	1198.1	48.8	48.0	5	9	9	-7
Extra-EU (28) exports	591.2	23.0	23.7	6	11	9	-7
United States	403.4	16.7	16.2	5	4	4	1
India	119.6	4.6	4.8	6	3	4	2
China	108.7	2.5	4.4	18	9	23	-5
Japan	96.0	4.0	3.8	5	2	27	-2
Switzerland	75.8	3.3	3.0	3	4	4	-6
Singapore	68.5	2.2	2.7	11	18	8	-5
Canada	46.8	2.4	1.9	1	1	-5	-11
Korea, Republic of	45.7	1.6	1.8	8	6	9	-12
Hong Kong, China	38.2	1.5	1.5	6	4	5	6
Chinese Taipei	31.7	1.1	1.3	8	5	9	3
Israel	24.4	0.8	1.0	9	7	4	-2
Russian Federation	23.1	1.1	0.9	2	17	-9	-21
Brazil	21.7	1.0	0.9	3	-4	6	-16
Philippines	20.9	0.7	0.8	9	15	9	13
Above 15	**2325.0**	**92.3**	**93.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	1005.5	45.3	45.5	5	8	9	-6
Extra-EU (28) imports	458.7	19.0	20.8	6	9	16	-4
United States	242.5	11.8	11.0	3	2	2	1
Japan	108.9	4.5	4.9	6	2	23	-4
China	97.0	3.6	4.4	9	15	13	-19
Singapore	76.5	2.9	3.5	8	19	2	-9
Switzerland	65.3	2.6	3.0	7	7	10	-2
India	54.8	3.2	2.5	-1	1	-6	3
Korea, Republic of	49.0	2.3	2.2	4	4	4	-3
Canada	45.1	2.6	2.0	0	2	-5	-9
Brazil	40.7	1.7	1.8	6	3	11	-11
Russian Federation	38.8	1.9	1.8	3	15	-3	-24
Hong Kong, China	21.9	1.0	1.0	4	3	3	2
Chinese Taipei	20.4	1.0	0.9	3	-9	5	3
Thailand	19.1	0.9	0.9	3	11	-3	0
Norway	18.7	1.1	0.8	0	9	1	-20
Above 15	**1905.0**	**86.4**	**86.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A36. World exports of construction by region, 2014 and 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**105**	**90**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1**	**8**	**-15**
North America	3	2	3.7	2.5	-7	-11	-13
South and Central America	0	0	0.1	0.1	6	292	-68
Europe	38	30	36.5	33.5	-1	11	-21
European Union (28)	34	27	31.1	30.3	0	14	-20
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	7	6	5.0	6.5	6	-13	-18
Africa	2	2	2.2	1.9	-2	0	-15
Middle East	3	3	2.9	3.2	3	-4	8
Asia	53	47	49.7	52.3	2	11	-11

A37. Major exporters and importers of construction, 2014 and 2015
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	34122	27239	36.7	6	14	14	-20
Extra-EU (28) exports	17750	14062	19.1	9	21	3	-21
Korea, Republic of	19358	13492	20.8	13	3	-5	-30
China	15355	16653	16.5	1	-13	44	8
Japan	11314	10596	12.2	2	-17	17	-6
Russian Federation	4730	3664	5.1	8	25	-20	-23
United States	1971	1917	2.1	-8	-34	-7	-3
Iran	1631	...	1.8	0	1	-2	...
India	1613	1486	1.7	32	32	32	-8
Switzerland	1522	1087	1.6	5	2	10	-29
Turkey	1283	782	1.4	3	-13	7	-39
Above 10	**92900**	...	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	24949	19300	34.6	6	6	5	-23
Extra-EU (28) imports	6591	5762	9.1	0	-1	-10	-13
Japan	10462	8123	14.5	7	-3	39	-22
Russian Federation	7520	4831	10.4	13	23	-20	-36
Angola	6673	...	9.3	9	-19	32	...
China	4870	10197	6.8	-1	8	25	109
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	4279	4952	5.9	3	33	18	16
Korea, Republic of	4070	3000	5.6	15	44	-16	-26
Azerbaijan	3930	3520	5.5	86	243	136	-10
Kuwait, the State of	2686	1887	3.7	3	-4	35	-30
Malaysia	2662	2722	3.7	22	7	4	2
Above 10	**72100**	...	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

A38. World exports of insurance and pension services by region, 2014 and 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**135**	**125**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5**	**8**	**-7**
North America	23	23	19.1	18.8	5	5	3
South and Central America	2	3	1.8	2.2	10	22	13
Europe	88	77	63.6	62.0	5	7	-12
European Union (28)	79	68	62.7	54.9	3	6	-13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	1	1	0.7	0.6	4	-16	31
Africa	1	1	1.1	1.0	3	3	1
Middle East	2	2	2.1	1.5	-2	-14	-5
Asia	17	17	11.6	13.9	9	23	-1

A39. Major exporters and importers of insurance and pension services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	78621	68367	64.1	7	9	6	-13
Extra-EU (28) exports	44467	38977	36.3	7	3	13	-12
United States	17417	18666	14.2	5	2	2	7
Switzerland	7133	6705	5.8	7	4	5	-6
Singapore	4709	4605	3.8	7	15	13	-2
China	4574	4976	3.7	28	20	14	9
Mexico	3554	3171	2.9	18	39	27	-11
India	2285	1987	1.9	6	-5	7	-13
Canada	1566	1444	1.3	-5	-9	-9	-8
Japan	1559	1576	1.3	5	…	…	1
Hong Kong, China	1209	1312	1.0	9	10	18	8
Above 10	**122625**	**112810**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
United States	50096	48330	34.4	-5	-4	-6	-4
European Union (28)	43717	38590	30.0	3	9	12	-12
Extra-EU (28) imports	17367	15051	11.9	2	2	21	-13
China	22454	9327	15.4	9	7	2	-58
India	5946	5305	4.1	4	-7	0	-11
Japan	5128	4731	3.5	-7	-9	-24	-8
Singapore	4473	4488	3.1	3	4	-11	0
Mexico	4220	4339	2.9	13	26	-13	3
Canada	4102	3713	2.8	-4	-4	-8	-9
Malaysia	2763	2368	1.9	6	-4	0	-14
Thailand	2703	2356	1.9	6	-3	-9	-13
Above 10	**145605**	**123545**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A40. World exports of financial services by region, 2014 and 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**425**	**415**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4**	**5**	**-2**
North America	95	94	23.3	22.6	4	3	-1
South and Central America	3	2	0.9	0.5	-6	-40	-18
Europe	256	246	61.1	59.0	4	5	-4
European Union (28)	232	223	54.6	53.6	4	5	-4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	2	2	0.5	0.4	-1	-19	-21
Africa	2	2	0.5	0.5	5	-2	9
Middle East	3	3	1.2	0.8	-3	12	14
Asia	64	67	12.4	16.0	10	13	4

A41. Major exporters and importers of financial services, 2014 and 2015
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	231915	222911	57.0	6	7	5	-4
Extra-EU (28) exports	103732	97178	25.5	7	8	2	-6
United States	87290	86286	21.4	5	10	4	-1
Switzerland	22133	20717	5.4	-1	2	-1	-6
Singapore	20352	20262	5.0	14	10	11	0
Hong Kong, China	17399	19067	4.3	7	6	6	10
Canada	7702	7706	1.9	9	5	-1	0
Japan	7235	10173	1.8	19	-2	59	41
India	5645	5331	1.4	-1	19	-11	-6
China	4531	2334	1.1	36	69	42	-48
Australia	3000	2956	0.7	35	40	19	-1
Above 10	**407200**	**397740**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	126433	115373	69.7	8	15	7	-9
Extra-EU (28) imports	50536	47941	27.9	10	21	1	-5
United States	19503	20134	10.8	6	11	5	3
Canada	5967	6870	3.3	2	13	5	15
Japan	5274	6002	2.9	14	12	46	14
China	4940	2645	2.7	37	92	34	-46
Hong Kong, China	4434	4763	2.4	6	7	5	7
Singapore	4310	4467	2.4	14	11	19	4
India	4115	3100	2.3	-12	10	-30	-25
Switzerland	3923	3772	2.2	-6	-1	6	-4
Russian Federation	2400	1998	1.3	-3	22	-29	-17
Above 10	**181300**	**169125**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A42. World receipts of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. by region, 2014 and 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**305**	**295**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4**	**4**	**-3**
North America	135	131	45.6	44.0	3	0	-3
South and Central America	1	1	0.3	0.4	14	-2	19
Europe	119	113	39.5	38.0	3	5	-5
European Union (28)	101	98	30.7	33.0	6	12	-3
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	1	1	0.2	0.3	10	-10	2
Africa	0	0	0.1	0.1	-1	2	-9
Middle East	1	1	0.2	0.3	15	8	-12
Asia	50	50	14.1	17.0	8	15	0

A43. Major exporters and importers of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
United States	130362	126212	43.2	5	3	2	-3
European Union (28)	100522	97977	33.3	8	9	12	-3
Extra-EU (28) exports	65556	65021	21.7	14	12	27	-1
Japan	36877	36077	12.2	8	-1	17	-2
Switzerland	18111	14366	6.0	8	8	-3	-21
Korea, Republic of	5167	6199	1.7	13	11	19	20
Canada	4321	4174	1.4	11	13	-2	-3
Singapore	3779	3302	1.3	40	72	19	-13
Australia	894	786	0.3	-2	-6	10	-12
Israel	890	761	0.3	24	-11	17	-14
Chinese Taipei	866	1200	0.3	17	9	-15	39
Above 10	**301790**	**291055**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	159716	164929	50.8	11	11	26	3
Extra-EU (28) imports	90708	96546	28.8	14	7	51	6
United States	42124	39157	13.4	7	1	8	-7
China	22614	22022	7.2	15	19	8	-3
Japan	20858	16540	6.6	3	-10	17	-21
Singapore	19781	17285	6.3	4	2	-10	-13
Switzerland	14034	12330	4.5	15	6	19	-12
Canada	11070	9243	3.5	3	8	-6	-17
Korea, Republic of	10546	9831	3.4	4	14	7	-7
Russian Federation	8021	5634	2.5	13	10	-4	-30
Brazil	5923	5250	1.9	16	9	30	-11
Above 10	**314690**	**302220**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A44. World exports of telecommunications, computer and information services by region, 2014 and 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**485**	**475**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**7**	**9**	**-2**
North America	45	45	10.0	9.4	6	0	0
South and Central America	9	10	2.2	2.2	7	6	12
Europe	297	280	61.3	58.8	6	11	-6
European Union (28)	280	262	56.3	55.0	7	12	-6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	9	8	1.3	1.8	13	12	-4
Africa	6	6	1.4	1.2	3	5	-12
Middle East	15	15	3.0	3.1	8	8	-2
Asia	105	112	20.7	23.6	10	8	7

A45. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications, computer and information services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	279647	261919	64.3	10	9	12	-6
Extra-EU (28) exports	125209	120769	28.8	10	10	10	-4
India	55666	57661	12.8	8	8	5	4
United States	35885	36990	8.2	9	8	2	3
China	20173	24549	4.6	18	5	18	22
Switzerland	12634	13826	2.9	12	8	15	9
Israel	9417	9274	2.2	21	4	15	-2
Canada	8704	7434	2.0	1	-8	-9	-15
Singapore	4896	4829	1.1	8	15	1	-1
Russian Federation	4504	3971	1.0	14	19	8	-12
Philippines	3472	3461	0.8	12	11	4	0
Above 10	**435000**	**423915**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	165342	147626	62.9	6	11	4	-11
Extra-EU (28) imports	73776	66566	28.1	9	15	15	-10
United States	33314	33158	12.7	4	3	-1	0
Switzerland	13854	13803	5.3	8	15	6	0
Japan	11457	11311	4.4	26	12	80	-1
China	10748	11409	4.1	27	39	41	6
Singapore	8205	7935	3.1	23	27	19	-3
Russian Federation	6854	5520	2.6	15	18	13	-19
Canada	5092	4794	1.9	2	-14	1	-6
India	4318	3782	1.6	5	8	15	-12
Brazil	3670	3340	1.4	-1	10	-30	-9
Above 10	**262855**	**242680**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A46. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	52292	...	65.6	3	1	3	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	24010	...	30.1	3	2	0	...
United States	13550	12525	17.0	6	5	-6	-8
Kuwait, the State of	3064	2710	3.8	-4	-3	-9	-12
India	2163	2088	2.7	9	34	-1	-3
Canada	1921	1641	2.4	3	-3	-10	-15
Hong Kong, China	1775	...	2.2	17	14	11	...
Russian Federation	1732	1418	2.2	8	10	12	-18
Japan	1379	988	1.7	17	-5	51	-28
Norway	962	865	1.2	3	21	-1	-10
Indonesia	876	786	1.1	-6	-23	5	-10
Above 10	**79715**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	44642	...	71.6	3	0	8	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	18140	...	29.1	4	3	6	...
United States	6656	6259	10.7	-4	2	-9	-6
Russian Federation	2839	2388	4.6	8	11	2	-16
Japan	2078	1689	3.3	19	15	53	-19
Canada	1526	1437	2.4	-1	-8	-9	-6
Hong Kong, China	1115	...	1.8	19	8	17	...
India	1053	836	1.7	-1	14	-4	-21
Nigeria	839	583	1.3	33	45	55	-31
Norway	813	697	1.3	0	-9	4	-14
Korea, Republic of	789	859	1.3	-3	10	-25	9
Above 10	**62350**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in telecommunications services do no report this item separately, they may not appear in the list.

A47. Major exporters and importers of computer services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	214388	...	69.6	12	10	14	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	94352	...	30.6	12	10	13	...
India a	53261	55360	17.3	9	8	5	4
United States	15310	17377	5.0	14	10	11	14
Israel	8534	8404	2.8	22	3	18	-2
Canada	5694	4863	1.8	-1	-7	-9	-15
Philippines	3121	3163	1.0	13	13	10	1
Russian Federation	2651	2455	0.9	20	26	6	-7
Korea, Republic of	1880	2348	0.6	53	58	58	25
Japan	1652	2060	0.5	...	...	...	25
Ukraine	1500	1668	0.5	39	38	16	11
Above 10	**307990**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	110709	...	68.5	7	15	1	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	51141	...	31.7	10	20	18	...
United States	24386	24919	15.1	6	2	0	2
Japan	8738	8980	5.4	...	...	...	3
Russian Federation	3590	2772	2.2	22	26	23	-23
Brazil	3016	2801	1.9	-2	11	-35	-7
India	2882	2563	1.8	7	8	26	-11
Norway	2703	2103	1.7	21	10	19	-22
Canada	2676	2520	1.7	6	-19	6	-6
Australia	1880	1455	1.2	12	14	15	-23
Indonesia	973	1043	0.6	14	17	14	7
Above 10	**161550**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Secretariat estimate based on data reported on computer services by the Reserve Bank of India. It excludes estimates for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing Services (BPO), (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues), which have been included under other business services.

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in computer services do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list.

A48. World exports of other business services by region, 2014 and 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2014	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**1120**	**1045**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6**	**8**	**-6**
North America	155	157	15.3	15.0	5	5	1
South and Central America	40	34	3.6	3.3	4	10	-13
Europe	572	527	52.9	50.4	4	8	-8
European Union (28)	536	494	47.6	47.2	5	10	-8
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	23	17	2.2	1.7	0	-10	-23
Africa	12	13	1.2	1.2	5	7	2
Middle East	17	17	1.8	1.6	3	-11	-1
Asia	300	281	23.1	26.9	9	11	-6

A49. Major exporters and importers of other business services, 2014 and 2015
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	536441	494240	56.5	9	10	10	-8
Extra-EU (28) exports	265210	245746	27.9	9	13	10	-7
United States	126726	132550	13.4	7	2	6	5
China	68895	58403	7.3	...	12	20	-15
India a	47305	48614	5.0	8	-2	2	3
Japan	37288	33717	3.9	4	11	32	-10
Singapore	36448	33809	3.8	17	20	8	-7
Canada	27843	23952	2.9	3	4	-3	-14
Chinese Taipei	25862	26147	2.7	8	4	9	1
Brazil	21351	17490	2.2	12	-6	22	-18
Korea, Republic of	20968	19168	2.2	16	8	19	-9
Above 10	**949125**	**888090**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	519770	489914	56.8	7	4	7	-6
Extra-EU (28) imports	223722	213549	24.4	8	6	11	-5
United States	92499	98199	10.1	8	6	5	6
Japan	58947	60879	6.4	12	8	21	3
China	53370	39542	5.8	...	12	13	-26
Singapore	46657	41353	5.1	18	31	6	-11
Switzerland	31929	32658	3.5	12	6	10	2
Brazil	31329	28775	3.4	11	2	12	-8
Korea, Republic of	30497	29982	3.3	6	-3	8	-2
India	26875	29906	2.9	1	-7	-4	11
Russian Federation	23152	18459	2.5	10	14	1	-20
Above 10	**915025**	**869665**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a Secretariat estimate. It includes an estimate for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing Services (BPO) which are classified under "software" by the Reserve Bank of India (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues).
Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A50. Trade in other business services by category in selected economies, 2014

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share									
			Professional and management consulting services			Technical, trade-related, and other business services					
	Total other business services	Research and development services	Total	Legal, accounting, management consulting, and public relations services	Advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services	Total	Architectural, engineering, scientific, and other technical services	Waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural and mining services	Operating leasing services	Trade-related services	Other business services n.i.e.
Exporters											
European Union (28)	536441	13.6	33.3	24.6	8.7	53.1	14.6	3.2	5.4	8.6	21.3
Extra-EU (28) exports	265210	15.7	31.0	23.6	7.4	53.3	18.3	4.7	5.7	5.5	19.1
United States	126726	26.2	46.9	39.2	7.8	26.9	9.7	3.0	5.9	1.0	2.0
India a	47305	2.7	65.3	…	…	32.0	…	…	…	…	…
Japan	37288	18.3	12.1	…	…	69.7	…	…	…	…	…
Singapore	36448	1.9	61.9	…	…	36.2	…	…	…	…	…
Canada	27843	17.4	40.9	37.6	3.3	41.6	25.5	…	2.2	5.4	8.5
Brazil	21351	2.5	19.3	…	…	78.3	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, Republic of	20968	3.7	10.2	7.5	2.7	86.1	12.1	1.5	3.5	17.1	51.9
Switzerland	18056	22.6	34.0	…	…	43.4	…	…	…	…	…
Russian Federation	16736	2.7	44.7	2.9	25.8	52.6	21.0	9.3	7.8	…	14.6
Philippines	14473	0.4	0.3	…	…	99.3	…	…	…	…	…
Norway	13932	2.7	16.5	…	…	80.8	…	…	…	…	…
Hong Kong, China	13251	1.2	43.2	37.4	5.8	55.7	4.0	…	0.2	40.6	10.9
Israel	11768	41.7	15.5	7.5	8.0	42.7	7.6	…	1.2	6.4	27.5
Thailand	9162	…	…	…	…	100.0	…	…	…	…	…
Australia	7971	8.6	53.7	45.7	8.0	37.7	18.0	2.3	2.9	7.8	6.6
Argentina	4328	10.9	62.4	…	…	26.7	…	…	…	…	…
Lebanese Republic	2963	0.3	31.3	…	…	68.3	…	…	…	…	…
Ukraine	2495	17.6	29.1	…	…	53.2	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	1989	…	…	…	…	100.0	…	…	…	…	…
Importers											
European Union (28)	519770	15.8	32.5	21.3	11.3	51.7	9.5	1.8	4.7	12.5	23.3
Extra-EU (28) imports	223722	18.8	28.4	18.6	9.9	52.7	8.9	2.2	4.4	13.9	23.3
United States	92499	35.7	41.3	37.6	3.7	23.0	5.4	1.9	3.8	1.5	6.2
Japan	58947	29.8	14.9	…	…	55.2	…	…	…	…	…
Singapore	46657	16.3	34.7	…	…	49.0	…	…	…	…	…
Switzerland	31929	29.1	49.0	…	…	21.9	…	…	…	…	…
Brazil	31329	0.3	5.7	…	…	94.0	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, Republic of	30497	9.8	18.8	8.5	10.3	71.4	4.2	0.2	4.2	8.6	54.3
India	26875	1.2	31.3	…	…	67.5	…	…	…	…	…
Russian Federation	23152	0.7	25.4	2.8	9.2	73.9	24.5	19.6	18.0	…	11.8
Canada	21144	6.5	46.4	43.5	2.9	47.1	21.3	…	5.6	3.7	16.4
Norway	15122	2.6	15.9	…	…	81.5	…	…	…	…	…
Hong Kong, China	11195	1.4	33.5	28.8	4.7	65.1	3.3	…	14.8	38.8	8.1
Thailand	10842	…	…	…	…	100.0	…	…	…	…	…
Angola	10532	…	1.0	…	…	99.0	…	…	…	…	…
Australia	9561	2.6	43.9	41.4	2.5	53.5	28.4	3.3	4.2	3.5	14.2
Israel	6132	10.4	22.2	12.7	9.5	67.4	12.3	…	0.4	11.9	42.8
Kazakhstan	5854	0.3	35.6	…	…	64.1	…	…	…	…	…
Nigeria	4826	…	…	…	…	100.0	…	…	…	…	…
Algeria	3585	…	0.5	…	…	99.5	…	…	…	…	…
Philippines	3561	1.3	3.0	…	…	95.7	…	…	…	…	…

a Secretariat estimate. It includes an estimate for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing Services (BPO) which are classified under "software" by the Reserve Bank of India (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues).

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report the breakdown of business services separately, they may not appear in the list.

A51. World exports of personal, cultural and recreational services by region, 2014 and 2015
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2014	2015	2010	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Exports							
World	**45**	**40**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4**	**1**	**-9**
North America	3	3	10.0	6.7	-4	-9	-7
South and Central America	2	1	10.3	2.9	-20	-62	-27
Europe	31	27	62.5	68.2	5	8	-11
European Union (28)	28	24	62.4	60.9	3	1	-12
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	1	1	2.3	1.3	-8	-10	-46
Africa	1	1	1.0	1.4	9	1	-5
Middle East	1	2	1.5	3.8	24	40	9
Asia	6	6	12.4	15.7	9	17	6

A52. Major exporters and importers of personal, cultural and recreational services, 2014 and 2015
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	27785	24469	73.9	7	8	1	-12
Extra-EU (28) exports	10677	9049	28.4	7	5	3	-15
Canada	2012	1812	5.4	-3	-10	-16	-10
Turkey	1795	1874	4.8	18	5	40	4
India	1266	1262	3.4	7	61	3	0
Korea, Republic of	922	895	2.5	24	8	26	-3
Australia	882	669	2.3	6	-20	22	-24
United States a	817	795	2.2	-5	-20	14	-3
Switzerland	738	531	2.0	19	54	23	-28
Russian Federation	681	341	1.8	10	39	-12	-50
Brazil	681	314	1.8	-27	-7	-75	-54
Above 10	**37580**	**32960**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	30486	28221	65.2	7	9	11	-7
Extra-EU (28) imports	15478	12966	33.1	9	11	20	-16
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	3327	3117	7.1	-1	-10	-12	-6
Brazil	2222	973	4.8	60	40	…	-56
Canada	2040	2054	4.4	-1	-24	-4	1
Norway	1657	1331	3.5	32	0	-9	-20
Russian Federation	1611	1092	3.4	13	13	28	-32
Australia	1563	1527	3.3	5	-6	-4	-2
Qatar	1480	1346	3.2	…	51	-30	-9
India	1390	1388	3.0	-24	34	92	0
United States a	992	1073	2.1	16	11	9	8
Above 10	**46770**	**42120**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

a The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis records film and television tape distribution services under charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e..
Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A53. Major exporters and importers of audio-visual and related services, 2014 and 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2014	2010-14	2013	2014	2015
Exporters							
European Union (28)	16435	...	79.7	4	19	-11	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	6671	...	32.4	5	22	-12	...
Canada	1724	1552	8.4	-3	-6	-16	-10
Korea, Republic of	551	570	2.7	25	13	25	3
India	406	364	2.0	15	66	-20	-11
Japan	391	531	1.9	45	-29	291	36
Brazil	265	135	1.3	…	117	...	-49
Argentina	222	264	1.1	-9	-9	-21	19
Russian Federation	216	131	1.0	-12	-8	-25	-39
Australia	214	145	1.0	14	-25	51	-32
Israel	195	...	0.9	42	7	17	...
Above 10	**20620**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Importers							
European Union (28)	17209	...	68.8	5	3	9	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	7432	...	29.7	7	2	20	...
Canada	1847	1859	7.4	-1	-23	-3	1
Australia	1292	1249	5.2	6	-6	-2	-3
Brazil	1274	433	5.1	49	11	...	-66
Russian Federation	846	492	3.4	0	6	-2	-42
Japan	698	1006	2.8	-1	-9	-20	44
Norway	606	477	2.4	9	9	-9	-21
Argentina	489	489	2.0	10	6	2	0
Korea, Republic of	471	313	1.9	12	32	6	-34
Mexico	272	292	1.1	0	0	0	7
Above 10	**25005**	**...**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in personal, cultural and recreational services do not report the item audiovisual and related services separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

A54. Leading exporters and importers of intermediate goods, 2014
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	2014	2010	2014	2010-14	2012	2013	2014
Exporters							
European Union (28)	2783	35.9	34.8	4	-6	7	0
extra-EU (28) exports	1029	12.8	12.9	5	-3	9	-3
China a	963	9.6	12.0	11	6	11	6
United States	771	10.2	9.6	4	1	0	1
Japan	375	6.5	4.7	-3	-3	-10	-5
Korea, Republic of	320	3.8	4.0	7	1	5	4
Singapore	226	3.1	2.8	3	0	3	1
Taipei, Chinese	222	2.9	2.8	4	-3	1	8
Canada	202	2.7	2.5	3	-2	-1	1
Switzerland	177	1.4	2.2	19	79	24	-24
Mexico a	151	1.6	1.9	9	10	2	6
Brazil	148	2.0	1.9	4	-7	2	-6
India	140	1.7	1.7	6	-2	16	-10
Australia	135	1.7	1.7	5	-7	4	-8
Malaysia	128	1.8	1.6	3	-5	-1	3
Russian Federation	113	1.2	1.4	9	19	-4	-1
Above 15	**6853**	**86.1**	**85.7**	**5**	**-1**	**5**	**0**
Importers							
European Union (28)	2607	33.8	31.7	3	-10	3	3
extra-EU (28) imports	839	11.7	10.2	1	-8	-6	4
China a	1147	13.1	13.9	7	1	8	0
United States	858	9.7	10.4	7	4	0	7
Japan	282	4.0	3.4	1	-5	-6	1
Mexico a	237	2.7	2.9	7	5	2	5
Korea, Republic of	236	3.1	2.9	3	-5	0	1
India	213	2.7	2.6	4	-4	-7	0
Canada b	198	2.5	2.4	4	3	-2	1
Singapore	173	2.3	2.1	3	2	2	0
Switzerland	159	1.1	1.9	21	104	15	-23
Taipei, Chinese	144	2.1	1.7	0	-10	-4	5
Malaysia	123	1.6	1.5	3	-2	3	2
Turkey	123	1.4	1.5	7	-3	11	-5
Thailand	121	1.6	1.5	2	2	0	-11
Brazil	118	1.4	1.4	6	-1	7	-4
Above 15	**6739**	**83.1**	**81.9**	**5**	**-3**	**3**	**1**

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A55. World merchandise exports, production and gross domestic product, 1950-2015

(Index, 2005=100)

	Value				Volume				
	Exports				Exports				GDP
	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	
1950	1	3	1	0	4	15	10	2	12
1951	1	4	1	0	4	15	11	2	13
1952	1	4	1	0	4	15	12	2	13
1953	1	4	1	0	4	16	13	2	14
1954	1	4	1	1	5	16	14	3	15
1955	1	4	1	1	5	17	15	3	16
1956	1	4	1	1	6	18	16	3	16
1957	1	4	1	1	6	19	18	3	17
1958	1	4	1	1	6	20	17	3	17
1959	1	5	1	1	7	22	18	4	18
1960	1	5	1	1	8	24	22	4	19
1961	1	5	1	1	8	25	23	4	20
1962	1	5	1	1	8	25	24	5	21
1963	2	5	1	1	9	26	25	5	22
1964	2	6	2	1	11	27	27	6	24
1965	2	6	2	1	11	28	28	6	25
1966	2	6	2	2	12	29	30	7	26
1967	2	6	2	2	13	30	33	8	27
1968	2	6	2	2	14	32	37	9	29
1969	3	7	3	2	16	34	39	10	31
1970	3	8	3	3	17	35	44	11	32
1971	3	8	3	3	18	35	45	12	34
1972	4	10	4	4	20	38	48	13	36
1973	6	14	5	5	22	38	53	15	38
1974	8	17	12	6	24	36	52	17	39
1975	8	17	11	7	22	37	46	16	39
1976	10	19	13	8	24	40	49	18	41
1977	11	22	15	9	26	41	50	19	43
1978	13	25	15	11	27	44	53	20	45
1979	16	31	22	13	28	46	56	21	47
1980	20	35	32	15	29	49	52	22	48
1981	20	34	31	15	29	51	47	23	49
1982	18	32	27	14	28	50	44	23	49
1983	18	31	25	14	29	50	44	24	51
1984	19	33	25	16	31	52	46	26	53
1985	19	31	24	16	32	51	46	28	55
1986	21	35	18	19	33	50	50	29	57
1987	24	40	20	23	35	53	51	31	59
1988	28	45	21	27	38	55	53	34	62
1989	30	47	24	29	41	56	56	36	64
1990	34	49	28	33	42	57	59	38	66
1991	34	50	26	34	44	59	61	40	67
1992	36	53	26	37	46	62	63	41	68
1993	36	51	25	37	48	63	66	43	69
1994	41	59	26	42	52	68	70	48	71
1995	49	69	30	51	56	71	73	52	73
1996	51	71	34	53	59	74	75	55	76
1997	53	70	35	55	65	79	81	61	78
1998	52	67	28	56	68	80	83	64	80
1999	55	64	32	58	71	80	82	67	83
2000	62	65	47	64	79	83	83	76	87
2001	59	65	43	62	78	85	83	76	88
2002	62	69	44	65	81	87	86	79	90
2003	72	80	54	75	86	91	90	83	93
2004	88	92	72	91	94	94	97	93	97
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	116	111	128	113	109	106	104	111	104
2007	134	133	147	130	116	111	108	119	108
2008	154	158	195	143	118	113	109	122	110
2009	120	139	125	115	104	111	103	103	108
2010	146	160	167	137	119	119	109	122	112
2011	175	195	224	158	125	126	111	130	115
2012	175	194	228	157	128	129	114	133	118
2013	179	204	222	162	131	132	115	137	120
2014	180	207	209	168	135	136	116	142	123
2015	155	185	156	159	139	…	…	…	126

a Includes unspecified products.

Note : Secretariat estimates. See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports and GDP.

A55. World merchandise exports, production and gross domestic product, 1950-2015 (continued)

(Annual percentage change)

	Value				Volume				
	Exports				Exports				GDP
	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	
1950-63	7.4	3.7	8.5	10.1	7.7	4.5	7.2	8.6	4.7
1964	11.8	6.9	11.8	15.0	10.9	5.4	8.8	14.9	7.2
1965	8.3	4.3	7.1	10.9	6.6	5.1	3.2	7.4	4.1
1966	9.2	4.1	9.8	10.8	7.7	3.7	6.2	10.3	6.5
1967	5.2	-0.2	5.7	7.7	5.7	2.4	10.3	4.7	3.7
1968	11.0	4.1	14.2	14.9	10.8	5.7	12.0	17.9	5.9
1969	14.2	6.9	9.2	16.5	12.2	5.4	6.0	16.5	6.7
1970	14.6	10.6	13.6	15.4	8.7	3.1	12.4	8.7	5.1
1971	11.7	7.4	11.3	13.7	7.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	4.4
1972	18.3	20.3	14.1	19.4	8.4	6.9	6.9	10.1	5.6
1973	38.4	45.5	47.4	34.1	12.1	0.9	10.2	14.2	6.9
1974	44.9	21.7	122.9	31.3	5.4	-4.5	-1.7	8.8	2.1
1975	4.3	1.0	-4.0	8.8	-7.3	1.0	-12.0	-4.0	1.4
1976	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.8	11.8	7.5	6.8	12.6	5.1
1977	13.7	13.5	10.6	14.7	4.2	3.5	2.7	5.0	4.2
1978	15.8	13.3	3.7	21.6	4.7	6.8	5.3	5.9	4.6
1979	27.0	24.4	47.0	21.3	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.0
1980	23.0	13.8	41.8	15.9	2.9	6.8	-6.3	5.9	2.9
1981	-1.2	-1.9	-3.2	-0.7	-0.3	5.0	-9.9	4.0	1.9
1982	-6.4	-7.5	-10.6	-3.6	-2.3	-2.0	-5.8	-2.1	0.4
1983	-2.1	-1.4	-8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	-0.9	5.1	2.8
1984	5.8	5.3	-0.9	8.1	8.4	2.8	4.8	10.8	4.6
1985	-0.3	-5.7	-3.2	3.8	2.6	-1.2	-1.2	4.8	3.7
1986	9.4	11.1	-23.8	20.3	4.0	-1.7	9.1	4.1	3.3
1987	17.4	14.9	11.0	19.7	5.5	5.6	1.7	6.3	3.7
1988	13.7	13.1	0.9	16.1	8.5	2.7	5.6	9.5	4.6
1989	7.8	4.3	15.5	6.9	6.4	3.1	4.4	7.8	3.7
1990	12.9	4.7	16.2	14.4	3.8	0.7	5.7	5.5	2.8
1991	1.3	0.8	-6.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.4
1992	7.2	7.1	-0.9	8.0	5.3	6.0	4.3	4.7	2.1
1993	-0.2	-4.1	-3.5	0.0	4.2	1.0	3.5	4.1	1.6
1994	13.5	15.8	5.1	15.6	9.1	8.7	6.7	11.1	3.1
1995	19.4	17.7	15.2	20.0	7.3	4.6	3.6	9.0	2.8
1996	4.5	2.5	14.2	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.3
1997	3.3	-1.3	2.7	4.6	10.0	5.9	7.1	11.0	3.7
1998	-1.4	-4.6	-20.6	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	2.5
1999	4.0	-3.7	15.6	3.3	4.7	1.0	-0.7	5.1	3.3
2000	12.8	0.1	45.2	10.0	10.7	3.2	1.7	13.3	4.3
2001	-4.1	0.3	-8.8	-3.8	-0.3	1.8	0.0	-0.6	1.8
2002	4.8	5.9	1.4	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.1
2003	16.6	16.9	23.2	15.7	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.9	2.9
2004	21.7	14.6	34.7	20.3	9.9	3.5	6.7	11.3	4.1
2005	14.0	8.8	38.3	10.3	6.4	6.3	3.6	7.9	3.6
2006	15.6	10.9	27.6	13.1	8.7	5.7	4.1	10.5	4.1
2007	15.7	20.0	15.4	15.2	6.5	4.9	3.4	7.7	4.0
2008	15.4	18.5	32.6	9.9	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.5
2009	-22.6	-12.1	-35.8	-19.9	-12.1	-1.8	-5.4	-15.3	-2.1
2010	21.7	15.4	33.2	19.5	14.1	7.5	5.5	18.2	4.1
2011	20.0	21.8	34.3	15.2	5.5	6.1	2.0	6.8	2.9
2012	0.2	-0.7	1.9	-0.3	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.3
2013	2.0	5.2	-2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	0.6	2.7	2.2
2014	0.6	1.6	-5.8	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.0	3.9	2.5
2015	-13.6	-10.7	-25.2	-5.5	3.0	…	…	…	2.4

a Includes unspecified products.

Note : See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports and GDP.

A56. Merchandise trade by selected groups of economies, 2005-2015
(Billion dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Exports											
World a	**10509.1**	**12130.5**	**14023.3**	**16160.4**	**12555.0**	**15301.1**	**18338.0**	**18496.3**	**18948.0**	**18995.0**	**16482.2**
North America and Europe											
EFTA	237.8	273.5	313.2	377.9	293.3	330.9	400.6	478.5	518.9	460.8	400.0
European Union (28)	4082.7	4606.1	5366.0	5954.9	4613.5	5183.9	6092.2	5808.6	6074.2	6154.7	5387.3
NAFTA	1475.8	1664.1	1840.7	2035.2	1601.8	1964.3	2283.4	2372.1	2417.9	2492.4	2294.2
South and Central America											
Andean Community	51.5	64.9	76.9	94.0	78.6	99.4	134.0	142.6	138.2	132.3	96.4
CACM	22.5	25.1	28.2	30.6	27.1	31.9	38.2	39.8	39.7	40.6	38.5
CARICOM	15.0	20.3	20.3	26.4	15.0	17.8	23.2	22.2	21.4	19.8	14.2
MERCOSUR	221.2	257.4	295.6	375.3	276.8	349.1	448.6	435.9	425.3	386.9	300.6
Africa											
CEMAC	22.9	26.8	30.2	42.7	27.0	35.7	44.6	44.5	41.2	39.0	23.2
COMESA	66.0	82.9	98.7	127.0	92.6	118.5	98.7	134.5	119.2	94.6	69.3
ECCAS	49.6	61.6	78.0	111.3	71.7	92.0	119.1	122.7	116.5	105.9	63.9
ECOWAS	67.1	78.1	87.5	111.9	83.4	114.8	155.1	155.7	146.4	137.9	84.1
SADC	97.9	116.7	144.2	177.7	131.3	181.0	223.0	218.8	215.3	202.2	159.6
WAEMU	12.7	14.2	15.0	18.5	19.3	20.7	24.0	23.8	25.9	26.1	22.9
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	656.6	769.8	865.1	989.7	813.8	1049.8	1239.5	1253.7	1272.6	1294.9	1162.6
GCC	397.6	480.7	555.0	762.5	525.9	661.7	950.0	1061.2	1084.1	1022.1	649.6
SAPTA	133.0	159.3	190.4	241.3	206.8	277.6	365.3	358.1	381.6	391.3	334.2
Memorandum:											
ACP	226.8	269.9	316.9	399.2	288.8	391.6	495.1	484.7	469.0	443.2	320.7
LDCs	82.3	103.3	128.1	167.8	127.6	162.4	202.7	205.2	212.8	205.7	154.4
WTO Members (162)	10275.2	11832.3	13660.2	15678.8	12237.3	14905.5	17849.7	17996.1	18505.3	18580.1	16204.2
Imports											
World a	**10870.5**	**12461.5**	**14330.5**	**16572.3**	**12781.6**	**15510.7**	**18503.5**	**18704.9**	**19011.2**	**19104.3**	**16725.0**
North America and Europe											
EFTA	187.0	211.8	248.2	280.1	228.0	257.5	303.8	388.0	416.3	370.3	333.4
European Union (28)	4249.7	4870.3	5655.2	6358.4	4809.2	5421.1	6330.1	5950.9	6005.0	6137.0	5316.1
NAFTA	2283.4	2540.6	2700.8	2906.8	2176.7	2682.1	3090.7	3193.3	3195.8	3304.1	3149.6
South and Central America											
Andean Community	46.4	56.5	70.7	93.6	74.3	96.7	124.3	135.6	139.5	144.6	123.0
CACM	36.5	41.8	48.2	54.9	41.6	49.5	60.3	63.0	63.9	64.0	61.8
CARICOM	20.2	23.0	26.3	31.7	23.6	24.9	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.2	26.2
MERCOSUR	137.9	173.2	228.9	308.4	227.8	306.0	382.4	375.9	397.6	371.2	291.4
Africa											
CEMAC	7.9	10.5	14.2	17.4	17.3	20.0	25.6	25.7	25.5	27.5	24.2
COMESA	65.1	76.0	93.7	119.4	114.7	134.9	140.5	172.6	173.8	183.3	165.0
ECCAS	19.8	23.2	32.4	44.4	45.7	43.2	54.2	58.7	61.4	66.2	55.6
ECOWAS	43.6	51.9	66.1	89.5	67.1	83.6	103.1	104.4	114.6	115.3	96.7
SADC	99.7	119.6	140.4	171.3	140.6	165.2	208.7	221.8	227.6	224.2	192.6
WAEMU	15.3	16.0	20.0	25.5	22.0	24.5	25.1	29.7	34.8	33.6	28.8
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	602.7	687.7	774.9	938.8	727.0	953.5	1154.3	1223.2	1245.2	1234.2	1090.8
GCC	188.3	225.1	295.0	383.0	318.4	350.0	426.3	484.5	521.3	533.1	490.6
SAPTA	196.8	241.1	299.6	409.7	330.0	441.6	579.8	604.8	583.1	590.2	509.7
Memorandum:											
ACP	216.5	260.0	309.5	388.2	314.0	369.9	455.5	477.5	498.7	500.2	439.6
LDCs	86.9	100.4	124.5	161.6	153.5	169.2	209.4	230.3	250.1	266.3	241.8
WTO Members (162)	10672.2	12251.4	14078.0	16243.0	12476.4	15170.5	18131.2	18314.2	18614.8	18707.7	16387.1

a Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

A57. Trade in commercial services by selected groups of economies, 2006-2015

(Billion dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Exports										
World	**2942.0**	**3522.9**	**3964.0**	**3533.6**	**3842.0**	**4349.5**	**4468.0**	**4747.3**	**5063.8**	**4754.0**
North America and Europe										
EFTA	103.9	124.5	140.0	127.8	137.0	150.1	157.3	165.1	170.2	152.6
European Union (28)	...	...	...	...	1706.3	1924.7	1915.9	2074.1	2216.0	1998.8
NAFTA	478.3	554.0	604.9	574.1	634.1	704.8	737.5	773.9	796.4	789.0
South and Central America										
Andean Community	7.8	8.7	10.1	9.9	10.6	12.1	13.9	15.5	16.1	17.0
CACM	9.2	11.2	12.1	9.8	11.3	12.5	13.8	14.7	15.5	16.6
CARICOM	9.6	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.1
MERCOSUR	27.8	36.6	45.2	41.5	47.3	56.3	58.2	56.9	58.2	51.9
Africa										
CEMAC	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
COMESA	24.2	29.9	36.4	32.0	36.3	34.3	39.1	36.0	39.0	36.2
ECCAS	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.7
ECOWAS	6.3	6.6	7.9	7.2	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.7	8.8	13.4
SADC	20.1	23.8	22.9	22.3	26.0	28.8	30.9	30.1	31.5	29.4
WAEMU	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8
Middle East and Asia										
ASEAN	134.2	167.7	190.9	175.5	213.9	251.8	275.6	303.7	315.7	304.4
GCC	36.0	41.2	37.5	37.2	38.7	43.9	48.7	53.9	59.8	66.5
SAPTA	74.7	93.2	113.4	100.0	125.7	148.8	156.4	161.4	170.6	170.9
Memorandum:										
ACP	56.8	64.5	67.4	62.7	70.7	78.3	85.5	86.7	88.0	88.8
LDCs	11.3	14.2	18.2	18.5	20.8	25.8	28.3	32.4	35.6	36.0
WTO Members (162)	2896.2	3467.5	3896.5	3467.4	3774.6	4284.0	4402.2	4664.4	4981.2	4678.7
Imports										
World	**2810.2**	**3328.6**	**3805.9**	**3375.7**	**3692.5**	**4162.4**	**4319.0**	**4581.3**	**4913.2**	**4611.7**
North America and Europe										
EFTA	82.7	100.4	113.7	104.1	116.4	133.0	141.1	151.3	157.3	140.9
European Union (28)	...	...	...	...	1481.2	1635.9	1624.1	1752.5	1877.8	1716.4
NAFTA	409.1	449.7	493.6	460.2	497.0	536.5	561.0	578.3	590.3	594.0
South and Central America										
Andean Community	12.3	14.3	17.3	16.2	19.2	21.8	24.3	25.8	27.3	24.3
CACM	6.0	6.7	7.1	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.8
CARICOM	6.4	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.3
MERCOSUR	41.4	57.3	72.1	70.5	88.1	107.2	115.0	121.8	122.6	104.0
Africa										
CEMAC	8.1	9.6	11.4	10.4	12.3	14.0	13.5	14.7	14.9	...
COMESA	23.3	29.2	36.0	31.8	36.1	37.3	43.0	44.3	47.5	...
ECCAS	16.2	23.5	34.4	30.9	31.5	39.8	37.2	39.0	42.6	34.7
ECOWAS	19.5	24.4	33.1	26.6	31.0	35.3	36.6	36.0	38.9	35.8
SADC	28.4	37.9	48.3	44.0	48.5	59.2	57.3	57.2	59.5	51.0
WAEMU	5.0	6.1	7.2	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	9.4	9.5	9.1
Middle East and Asia										
ASEAN	157.3	184.0	216.4	190.1	228.7	267.2	290.9	316.8	328.1	309.6
GCC	75.0	104.3	122.1	109.6	122.6	153.3	164.6	169.0	190.6	185.0
SAPTA	71.7	84.9	104.5	92.6	129.2	142.1	147.9	145.7	149.4	146.5
Memorandum:										
ACP	74.3	92.5	116.2	102.2	117.4	136.9	138.5	138.9	144.4	128.4
LDCs	30.0	39.5	54.3	50.4	55.2	68.4	72.3	75.4	81.1	75.0
WTO Members (162)	2746.2	3250.3	3710.2	3280.2	3600.1	4064.0	4202.7	4448.0	4778.9	4489.4

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World a	**10509146**	**12130534**	**14023293**	**16160364**	**12554999**	**15301115**	**18338014**	**18496283**	**18948007**	**18995039**	**16482216**
North America	1475820	1664141	1840749	2035212	1601883	1964302	2283428	2372077	2417940	2492408	2294182
Bermuda	49	27	27	24	29	15	13	11	12	21	20
Canada	360475	388178	420693	456471	316094	387481	451335	455592	458318	474725	408475
Mexico	214207	249961	271821	291265	229712	298305	349569	370770	380015	397129	380772
United States	901082	1025967	1148199	1287442	1056043	1278495	1482508	1545703	1579593	1620532	1504914
South and Central America	371456	448945	514118	617101	474211	591869	761380	752147	732446	684889	539656
Antigua and Barbuda	83	74	59	65	51	46	56	63	68	55	55
Argentina	40351	46546	55779	70018	55672	68187	84051	79982	75963	68335	56752
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	4416	4716	5206	5456	1952	265	5180	1389	279	259	450
Bahamas	549	694	802	956	711	702	834	984	955	859	520
Barbados	359	510	524	488	379	429	475	565	457	435	483
Belize	319	419	416	469	381	478	604	627	609	589	545
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2827	3952	4504	6525	4960	6402	8358	11254	11657	12266	8261
Brazil	118529	137807	160649	197942	152995	201915	256040	242578	242034	225101	191134
Chile	41267	58680	67972	64510	55463	71109	81438	77791	76477	75675	63362
Colombia	21190	24391	29991	37626	32853	39713	56915	60125	58824	54795	35691
Costa Rica	7026	8200	9337	9504	8784	9448	10408	11433	11603	11252	9624
Cuba	2319	3159	3981	3957	3092	4914	6440	5900	5566	5187	4400
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	928	948	705	702	510
Dominica	42	41	37	40	33	37	29	34	35	36	37
Dominican Republic	6145	6610	7160	6748	5483	6754	8492	9069	9651	9920	9450
Ecuador	10100	12728	14321	18818	13863	17490	22322	23765	24848	25724	18331
El Salvador	3418	3706	4015	4641	3866	4499	5308	5339	5491	5273	5485
Grenada	28	25	33	31	29	25	31	35	38	37	30
Guatemala	5381	6025	6898	7737	7214	8463	10401	9979	10028	10834	10752
Guyana	553	588	679	795	763	880	1129	1416	1375	1167	1100
Haiti	470	509	522	480	576	579	767	815	885	951	990
Honduras	5048	5277	5784	6199	4827	6264	7977	8359	7805	8072	7810
Jamaica	1532	1948	2254	2439	1316	1328	1623	1712	1569	1452	1240
Netherlands Antilles	608	695	676	1088	810	807	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1654	1932	2186	2531	2391	3251	4133	4686	4794	5126	4839
Panama	7050	8034	8821	9817	10717	10987	14555	16215	14755	13184	11300
Paraguay	3153	3472	4724	6407	5080	6505	7763	7283	9456	9636	8361
Peru	17368	23830	28094	31019	26962	35803	46376	47411	42861	39533	34157
Saint Kitts and Nevis	34	40	34	51	38	32	45	46	41	42	40
Saint Lucia	64	94	98	164	166	215	160	182	174	161	188
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	40	38	48	52	49	42	38	43	49	48	45
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	131	164	132	135
Suriname	997	1175	1359	1743	1402	2026	2467	2695	2394	2145	1680
Trinidad and Tobago	9942	14155	13396	18650	9126	10982	14944	12983	12770	11806	7285
Uruguay	3422	3989	4518	5942	5405	6724	7912	8709	9067	9133	7675
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	55716	65578	69980	95021	57603	65745	92811	97340	88753	74714	36700
Europe	4404322	4979263	5803062	6483418	5021188	5650067	6654099	6464042	6774158	6803608	5958012
Albania	658	798	1078	1355	1091	1545	1951	1968	2332	2431	1930
Austria	125182	136751	163620	181289	136989	152560	177428	166611	175156	178248	152335
Belgium	334400	366745	430952	471840	370125	407692	475672	445939	468760	472319	398158
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2400	3323	4152	5021	3954	4803	5850	5162	5687	5891	5100
Bulgaria	11739	15064	18518	22362	16318	20630	28208	26686	29579	29285	25690
Croatia	8795	10361	12340	14112	10403	11806	13338	12371	12659	13858	12903
Cyprus	1465	1333	1394	1633	1257	1402	1818	1740	2019	1811	1829
Czech Republic	78110	94929	122498	146799	112955	132982	162939	157041	162274	175095	158164
Denmark	85121	92558	103171	116923	93984	96440	111864	105469	110107	110887	95293

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Estonia	7716	9692	11010	12458	9048	11591	16709	16087	16321	16052	12906
Faeroe Islands	599	651	746	852	762	839	1008	952	1087	1128	1000
Finland	65498	77206	90025	96455	62854	69518	79142	73077	74437	74361	59445
France	463428	495868	559612	616240	484781	523767	596473	568708	580963	580471	505897
FYR Macedonia	2041	2401	3398	3991	2708	3351	4478	4015	4299	4934	4490
Germany	970914	1108107	1321214	1446171	1120041	1258924	1473985	1401113	1445067	1494608	1329469
Greece	17278	20749	23578	26382	20469	27950	33819	35441	36601	36163	28617
Hungary	62936	75255	95400	108504	83008	95483	112312	103570	107503	110619	98578
Iceland	3091	3453	4783	5382	4057	4604	5347	5064	4998	5053	4745
Ireland	109657	108726	121543	125719	115928	116497	125740	116773	114356	118908	120439
Italy	373135	416875	499882	542748	406909	447301	523258	501306	518268	529899	459068
Latvia	5161	6155	8308	10144	7702	9532	13130	14112	14467	14557	12054
Lithuania	11807	14142	17144	23646	16454	20748	28050	29611	32598	32364	25573
Luxembourg	19120	22980	22933	25694	21339	19748	20866	18833	18445	19243	17298
Malta	2399	2796	3437	3481	2857	3586	4386	4250	3637	2930	2576
Montenegro	-	556	626	617	388	437	628	469	494	441	353
Netherlands	406372	463629	550755	637918	497891	574251	667101	655374	671556	672671	567217
Norway	103759	122208	136354	171764	116778	130657	160410	160953	156022	144591	105372
Poland	89437	110780	140146	170458	136503	159724	188696	185374	204984	220152	198243
Portugal	38738	44750	52482	57137	44211	49406	59617	58090	62823	63907	55271
Romania	27688	32458	40488	49535	40567	49579	63035	57841	65835	69737	60586
Serbia	-	6428	8825	10972	8345	9795	11779	11229	14613	14845	13355
Serbia and Montenegro	5065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	31889	41862	58516	71142	56082	64664	79830	80612	85750	86460	75584
Slovenia	19248	23230	30102	34128	26177	29200	34682	32163	34019	35969	31949
Spain	192644	213717	253297	281493	227338	254418	306551	295250	317833	324536	281836
Sweden	130962	147793	168817	183327	130781	158549	186963	172345	167550	164362	139889
Switzerland	130930	147856	172078	200759	172474	195609	234819	312464	357851	311203	289874
Turkey	73476	85535	107272	132027	102143	113883	134907	152462	151803	157610	143883
United Kingdom	390860	450907	441831	472168	354893	415959	506570	472792	540616	505205	460446
European Union (28) b	4082707	4606066	5366012	5954870	4613534	5183906	6092183	5808581	6074182	6154677	5387310
extra-EU(28) exports	1305672	1446904	1691637	1925494	1525858	1793930	2163418	2163939	2305944	2261191	1984965
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	343707	430954	520475	702540	450312	589214	785950	799811	780649	735872	500344
Armenia	974	985	1152	1057	710	1011	1334	1380	1479	1547	1487
Azerbaijan	7649	13015	21269	30586	21097	26476	34495	32634	31703	28260	14500
Belarus	15979	19734	24275	32571	21304	25284	41419	46060	37203	36081	26676
Georgia	865	936	1232	1495	1134	1677	2189	2376	2910	2861	2204
Kazakhstan	27849	38250	47755	71172	43196	59971	84336	86449	84700	79460	45726
Kyrgyz Republic	672	891	1321	1856	1673	1756	1979	1894	2007	1884	1676
Moldova	1091	1052	1342	1591	1283	1541	2217	2162	2428	2340	1967
Russian Federation	243798	303551	354403	471606	303388	400630	522011	529256	523276	497764	340349
Tajikistan	909	1399	1468	1409	1010	1195	1257	1360	1162	977	900
Turkmenistan	4944	7156	8932	11945	5000	6500	13000	16500	16800	17500	14000
Ukraine	34228	38368	49296	66954	39782	51478	68460	68530	64338	54199	37859
Uzbekistan	4749	5617	8029	10298	10735	11695	13254	11210	12643	13000	13000
Africa	310977	370710	436512	562212	393483	521371	610678	639670	600484	551337	388245
Algeria	46002	54613	60163	79298	45174	57053	73489	71866	64974	62886	37787
Angola	24109	31862	44396	63914	40828	50595	67310	71093	68247	59170	34151
Benin	578	736	1047	1282	1225	1282	1410	1443	1982	2563	2032
Botswana	4425	4529	5174	4951	3456	4693	5882	5971	7911	8509	6141
Burkina Faso	468	588	623	693	900	1591	2399	2182	2356	2453	2132
Burundi	58	58	59	57	67	101	123	134	91	132	111
Cabo Verde	18	21	19	32	35	44	69	56	69	81	58
Cameroon	2861	3576	4230	5241	3552	3878	4517	4274	4514	4926	3760
Central African Republic	128	158	178	150	120	140	190	203	116	96	90

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chad	3081	3352	3666	4169	2800	3600	4800	4800	3900	3900	2900
Comoros	12	10	14	7	15	21	26	20	21	23	...
Congo	4745	6078	5635	8325	6100	9400	11851	10275	9028	8977	4650
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2403	2705	3100	4400	3500	5300	6600	6300	6200	6900	5800
Côte d'Ivoire	7697	8477	8669	10390	11327	11410	12635	12124	13247	12574	11158
Djibouti	40	55	58	69	77	85	93	118	120	129	132
Egypt	12912	16728	19224	26224	23062	26438	30528	29409	28493	26367	19051
Equatorial Guinea	7064	8207	10210	15218	9100	10000	13500	15500	14700	12600	6700
Eritrea	11	12	13	11	11	13	430	480	337	664	500
Ethiopia	903	1043	1277	1602	1618	2330	2875	2891	4077	4469	3825
Gabon	5065	5450	6309	9566	5356	8686	9766	9493	8950	8473	5074
Ghana	2802	3727	4195	5270	5840	7960	12785	13552	13752	13217	9551
Guinea	853	1033	1203	1342	1050	1471	1433	1928	1701	2007	2071
Guinea-Bissau	89	74	107	128	122	127	242	131	153	166	259
Kenya	3420	3502	4081	5001	4463	5169	5756	6127	5856	6115	5906
Lesotho	651	718	830	884	734	878	1172	972	847	826	775
Liberia, Republic of	131	158	200	242	149	222	367	460	559	587	260
Libya	31358	40260	46970	62100	36951	48673	18996	60946	43500	21000	10200
Madagascar	855	985	1238	1310	1052	1149	1590	1516	1923	2196	2258
Malawi	509	668	869	879	1188	1066	1425	1183	1208	1342	1375
Mali	1101	1550	1556	2097	1774	1996	2374	2610	2339	2779	2532
Mauritania	625	1367	1454	1788	1364	2074	2749	2641	2652	1935	1502
Mauritius	2143	2329	2238	2384	1939	2261	2565	2649	2869	2650	2457
Morocco	11190	12744	15340	20345	14054	17771	21654	21446	21972	23826	21886
Mozambique	1783	2381	2412	2653	2147	3000	3604	3856	4024	4725	4195
Namibia	2070	2647	2922	3141	3146	4026	4407	4389	4629	4620	4082
Niger	489	508	663	910	1000	1150	1250	1450	1600	1450	1050
Nigeria	50467	58726	66606	86274	56742	84000	116000	114700	102400	94200	48400
Rwanda	125	147	177	268	235	297	464	591	703	723	659
Sao Tome and Principe	7	8	7	11	8	11	11	12	13	17	15
Senegal	1578	1594	1674	2170	2017	2161	2542	2532	2666	2814	2532
Seychelles	340	380	360	430	395	400	483	497	578	539	429
Sierra Leone	158	231	245	216	231	341	350	1122	1917	1552	727
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	51626	58175	69784	80782	61677	91347	108815	99606	95938	91047	81673
Sudan	4824	5657	8879	11671	8257	11404	10193	4066	4790	4454	2985
Swaziland	1640	1660	1740	1570	1660	1800	1910	1926	1895	1902	1697
Tanzania	1679	1865	2139	3121	2982	4051	4735	5547	4953	5046	4924
The Gambia	7	11	13	14	66	68	95	119	106	104	108
Togo	660	630	677	853	903	976	1179	1314	1522	1326	1227
Tunisia	10494	11694	15165	19320	14445	16427	17847	17007	17060	16756	14073
Uganda	813	962	1337	1724	1568	1619	2159	2357	2408	2262	2245
Zambia	1810	3770	4617	5099	4312	7200	9001	9365	10594	9688	6961
Zimbabwe	1850	2000	2400	2200	2269	3199	3512	3882	3507	3064	2716
Middle East	541236	659499	766232	1034138	722224	906815	1267385	1348514	1346506	1286906	840573
Bahrain, Kingdom of	10242	12200	13634	17316	11874	14971	19650	19768	20927	20520	11200
Iran	56252	77012	88733	113668	78830	101316	132000	104000	82500	88800	63000
Iraq	23697	29361	41268	61273	41929	52483	83226	94392	89742	84630	49320
Israel	42770	46789	54091	61337	47935	58413	67796	63141	66781	68686	63673
Jordan	4302	5204	5725	7938	6375	7028	8006	7887	7913	8385	7829
Kuwait, the State of	44869	56016	62691	87457	54008	69978	102103	118912	115105	104315	55092
Lebanese Republic	2337	2814	3574	4454	4187	5021	5664	5615	5170	4548	3982
Oman	18692	21585	24692	37719	27651	36601	47092	52138	56429	53221	39244
Qatar	25762	34051	42020	67307	48007	74964	114448	132962	136767	126703	77294
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	180711	211305	233329	313462	192314	251143	364699	388401	375873	342299	201739

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Syrian Arab Republic	8708	10919	11546	15410	10855	12796	11000	4000	2000	2000	2200
United Arab Emirates	117287	145587	178630	239213	192000	214000	302000	349000	379000	375000	265000
Yemen	5608	6654	6299	7584	6259	8100	9700	8300	8300	7800	1000
Asia a	3060839	3576140	4141180	4724686	3890700	5076344	5975096	6120021	6295824	6440019	5961206
Afghanistan	384	416	454	540	403	388	376	429	515	571	470
Australia	106097	123437	141358	187257	154331	212634	271733	256675	252981	241238	188445
Bangladesh	9297	11802	12453	15370	15083	19194	24439	25127	29114	30405	32379
Bhutan	258	414	675	521	496	641	675	535	544	409	585
Brunei Darussalam	6249	7636	7668	10319	7200	8907	12465	13001	11447	10509	6600
Cambodia	3092	3692	4088	4708	4196	5143	6704	7838	9248	10860	11960
China	761953	968978	1220456	1430693	1201612	1577754	1898381	2048714	2209005	2342293	2274949
Fiji	701	694	755	922	630	841	1069	1221	1108	1373	1200
French Polynesia	217	235	197	195	148	153	168	139	151	170	130
Hong Kong, China	292119	322669	349386	370242	329422	400692	455573	492907	535187	524065	510596
domestic exports	20050	22765	18109	16958	16839	14798	16846	22371	19826	15599	13075
re-exports	272069	299904	331276	353284	312583	385894	438727	470537	515361	508466	497521
India	99616	121808	150159	194828	164909	226351	302905	296828	314848	322694	267147
Indonesia	86996	103527	118013	139606	119646	157779	203497	190032	182552	176293	150282
Japan	594941	646725	714327	781412	580719	769774	823184	798568	715097	690217	624939
Kiribati	4	6	10	8	6	4	9	6	7	5	9
Korea, Republic of	284419	325465	371489	422007	363534	466384	555214	547870	559632	572664	526755
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	553	882	923	1092	1053	1746	2190	2271	2264	2662	2340
Macao, China	2476	2557	2543	1997	961	870	869	1021	1138	1241	1339
Malaysia	141626	160749	175966	199414	157244	198612	228086	227538	228331	233927	199869
Maldives	162	225	228	331	169	198	346	314	331	301	240
Mongolia	1065	1543	1889	2539	1903	2899	4818	4385	4269	5775	4670
Myanmar	3776	4539	6253	6882	6662	8661	9238	8877	11233	11031	5950
Nepal	863	838	868	939	823	856	919	911	879	889	720
New Caledonia	1093	1352	2104	1300	993	1493	1663	1326	1226	1602	1314
New Zealand	21730	22409	26943	30580	24933	31396	37669	37305	39445	41622	34359
Northern Mariana Islands	691	509	329	115	9	5	2	4	4	2	2
Pakistan	16051	16930	17838	20323	17523	21410	25383	24567	25121	24706	22188
Palau	13	14	11	10	6	6	6	9	7	6	5
Papua New Guinea	3273	4166	4681	5713	4394	5742	6908	6328	5951	5670	5520
Philippines	41255	47410	50466	49078	38436	51496	48305	52099	56698	62100	58648
Samoa	87	65	97	72	46	70	66	76	62	50	53
Singapore	229649	271807	299308	338176	269832	351867	409503	408393	410250	409787	350506
domestic exports	124546	143176	156038	175702	138064	182726	223913	228161	219114	216297	173834
re-exports	105103	128631	143270	162474	131769	169141	185590	180232	191135	193490	176672
Solomon Islands	103	121	165	210	165	224	418	500	448	456	402
Sri Lanka	6347	6886	7740	8452	7345	8602	10236	9380	10208	11298	10470
Chinese Taipei	198432	224017	246677	255629	203675	274601	308257	306409	311428	320092	285421
Thailand	110936	129722	153867	177778	152422	193306	222576	229106	228505	227524	214375
Timor-Leste	8	8	8	13	8	16	13	31	16	14	15
Tonga	10	10	8	9	8	8	14	16	17	19	16
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	38	49	50	57	57	49	67	55	39	63	62
Viet Nam	32442	39826	48561	62685	57096	72237	96906	114529	132033	150217	162107
Memorandum items:											
World excluding a intra-EU (28) exports	7732111	8971372	10348918	12130988	9467322	11911140	14409249	14851641	15179769	15101552	13079871
Europe excluding intra-EU (28) exports	1627287	1820101	2128687	2454042	1933511	2260091	2725334	2819401	3005921	2910121	2555667

a Includes significant re-exports.

Note: Breaks in the continuity of the value series for particular countries and regional groupings are indicated by an 'I'. They result mainly from changes in the methods of collecting and reporting merchandise trade statistics.

It should be noted that the World and Asia totals contain a significant element of double counting due to the use of the general system of recording merchandise trade statistics which includes re-exports.

Recent figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World a	**10870483**	**12461492**	**14330484**	**16572298**	**12781621**	**15510669**	**18503484**	**18704937**	**19011183**	**19104318**	**16724956**
North America	2284427	2541720	2702089	2908063	2177865	2683150	3091742	3194299	3196937	3305200	3150588
Bermuda	985	1094	1167	1159	1064	972	900	900	1012	969	900
Canada b	322411	359000	390188	419011	329907	402690	463640	476296	475778	479985	436372
Mexico	228240	263476	290246	318304	241515	310205	361068	380477	390965	411581	405280
United States	1732706	1918077	2020403	2169487	1605296	1969184	2266024	2336524	2329060	2412547	2307946
South and Central America	308822	374046	467798	608591	451766	584680	735618	746358	770058	739347	621837
Antigua and Barbuda	506	624	728	743	534	501	430	492	503	500	500
Argentina	28689	34152	44706	57462	38786	56793	74319	67974	74442	65229	59787
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to) b	4288	4723	5126	6011	2449	1394	5917	2046	1377	1350	1270
Bahamas	2312	2727	2956	3199	2535	2591	2966	3386	3166	3309	2780
Barbados	1604	1697	1746	1920	1449	1569	1805	1780	1759	1739	1618
Belize	593	660	684	837	669	706	831	861	928	1004	975
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2431	2916	3586	5081	4545	5590	7927	8578	9338	10519	9602
Brazil	77628	95838	126645	182377	133677	191537	236964	233398	250556	239152	178798
Chile	32735	38406	47164	62787	42806	59207	74695	80073	79249	72159	63039
Colombia	21204	26162	32897	39669	32898	40486	54233	59048	59381	64029	54058
Costa Rica	9824	11548	12952	15372	11395	13570	16220	17591	18014	17186	15503
Cuba	8084	10258	10886	15373	9619	11496	14243	13869	14773	13114	15000
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	2130	2254	1906	1819	1560
Dominica	165	167	196	247	225	224	226	208	203	230	220
Dominican Republic b	9869	12174	13597	15993	12296	15489	17409	17739	16873	17288	17200
Ecuador	10287	12114	13893	18852	15090	20591	24438	25477	27146	27726	21518
El Salvador	6690	7663	8821	9818	7325	8416	9965	10258	10772	10513	10416
Grenada	328	299	365	363	282	318	336	341	368	340	355
Guatemala	10499	11915	13576	14547	11531	13838	16613	16994	17515	18276	17636
Guyana	788	889	1059	1312	1161	1397	1771	1997	1875	1791	1550
Haiti	1454	1619	1682	2315	2124	3146	3020	3170	3403	3733	3400
Honduras b	6545	7303	8888	10453	7372	8907	11126	11371	10953	11070	11180
Jamaica	4739	5650	6893	8465	5064	5225	6439	6331	6219	5838	5070
Netherlands Antilles	1950	2209	2549	3079	2607	2622	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua b	2956	3404	3989	4731	3929	4792	6355	6778	6688	6946	7090
Panama	9600	10775	13269	15737	13877	16737	21802	22821	21795	21200	18770
Paraguay	3715	4744	5859	9033	6940	10033	12366	11555	12142	12169	10291
Peru	12502	15312	20368	29953	21814	30030	37747	42545	43670	42346	37850
Saint Kitts and Nevis	210	250	272	325	296	270	247	226	249	268	280
Saint Lucia	486	592	614	656	520	662	697	644	620	627	570
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	240	271	327	373	333	338	332	356	370	362	325
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	-	734	768	924	959	995
Suriname	1050	1013	1044	1304	1390	1398	1638	1994	2174	2012	2030
Trinidad and Tobago	5694	6484	7663	9591	6955	6480	9511	9065	8871	8386	6495
Uruguay	3879	4806	5628	9069	6907	8622	10726	11652	11642	11485	9489
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	24027	33616	46097	50450	41540	39000	48000	51331	48773	43170	33000
Europe	4579875	5252937	6117235	6895464	5217038	5904385	6923232	6620836	6720446	6798446	5898820
Albania	2618	3058	4188	5251	4550	4406	5396	4882	4902	5230	4318
Austria	127327	137212	163037	184293	143063	159009	191417	178513	183277	182006	155235
Belgium	318700	351635	411558	466307	353364	391177	466943	439128	451677	454632	375267
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7070	7345	9720	12189	8773	9223	11051	10019	10295	10990	9000
Bulgaria	18163	23270	29961	36908	23539	25513	32582	32710	34303	34698	29298
Croatia	18599	21477	25617	30728	21123	20067	22663	20832	22022	22790	20460
Cyprus	6316	6928	8615	10644	7835	8569	8678	7296	6314	6761	5567
Czech Republic	76512	93191	118169	142038	105048	126652	152125	141412	144259	154375	140479
Denmark	75581	85507	98027	109362	83133	83052	95663	91925	96589	99349	85522

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Estonia	10238	13449	15677	16026	10140	12287	17459	18085	18459	18301	14510
Faeroe Islands	743	790	1016	988	783	780	987	1153	1115	1065	900
Finland	58766	69375	81704	91781	60889	68803	84264	76468	77570	76747	60089
France	504124	541919	630861	716795	560873	611070	720028	674415	681467	676603	572661
FYR Macedonia	3228	3763	5281	6883	5073	5474	7027	6522	6620	7277	6400
Germany	777073	906684	1054983	1185067	926347	1054814	1254869	1154852	1181233	1207041	1050025
Greece	54436	63619	78532	92580	69448	66913	67475	63329	62166	63774	48417
Hungary	66552	78262	95565	108940	77761	88178	102440	95176	100111	104923	92600
Iceland	4979	6137	6738	6205	3604	3920	4841	4772	5020	5375	5295
Ireland	68565	73118	83822	83965	62704	60276	66606	62769	65853	73089	71336
Italy	384790	442555	511662	561919	415105	487049	558787	488600	479447	474193	408932
Latvia	8697	11541	15322	16143	9811	11691	16290	17227	17865	17650	14312
Lithuania	15548	19373	24412	31099	18304	23403	31773	31965	34806	34394	28278
Luxembourg	22607	27145	28029	32157	25330	25092	28860	27543	26916	26701	23431
Malta	3681	4307	4801	5300	4478	5062	6293	6598	6142	6818	5772
Montenegro	-	1842	2867	3731	2313	2182	2544	2336	2349	2367	2049
Netherlands	363822	416832	492616	580937	443153	516409	594366	586927	589697	589440	505806
Norway	55488	64261	80297	90293	68970	77330	90784	87308	89808	89185	76228
Poland	101639	126989	165710	208804	149459	178049	210597	199060	207607	223674	192601
Portugal	63921	70684	82129	94416	71663	77749	82896	72429	75719	78350	66701
Romania	40518	51160	70314	84053	54324	62109	76480	70207	73481	77790	69867
Serbia	-	13172	19164	24331	16047	16735	19862	18925	20543	20609	18173
Serbia and Montenegro	11635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	34649	44986	60616	73912	55650	65026	79842	77398	81735	81953	73509
Slovenia	20337	24141	31559	37034	26507	30094	35531	32035	33373	33945	29706
Spain	288786	328696	389301	420803	293218	327016	376606	337338	340598	358924	309292
Sweden	111697	127547	153226	168503	119876	148946	177026	164436	160609	162217	137625
Switzerland	126574	141400	161180	183574	155378	176281	208220	295961	321509	275742	251873
Turkey	116774	139576	170063	201964	140928	185544	240842	236545	251661	242177	207199
United Kingdom	519273	612671	638263	657783	519078	591095	676896	695220	660034	690466	625806
European Union (28)	4249661	4870288	5655159	6358376	4809188	5421065	6330061	5950949	6004976	6136962	5316085
extra-EU(28) imports	1472931	1713400	1982854	2331558	1723465	2031090	2401296	2306307	2236738	2243476	1913739
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	215610	279773	378973	500089	333314	415446	541197	571863	571380	506153	344536
Armenia	1802	2192	3268	4426	3321	3783	4145	4261	4386	4424	3254
Azerbaijan	4350	5269	6045	7574	6514	6746	10166	10417	10321	9332	9400
Belarus	16708	22351	28693	39381	28569	34884	45759	46404	43023	40502	30312
Georgia	2490	3678	5215	6302	4500	5257	7065	8037	8012	8593	7724
Kazakhstan	17353	23677	32756	37889	28409	31107	36906	46358	48806	41296	30186
Kyrgyz Republic	1102	1931	2789	4072	3040	3223	4261	5374	6070	5735	4070
Moldova	2292	2693	3690	4899	3278	3855	5191	5213	5492	5317	3987
Russian Federation b	125434	164281	223486	291861	191803	248634	323831	335446	341335	308027	194087
Tajikistan	1330	1723	2455	3273	2570	2657	3206	3778	4151	4297	3400
Turkmenistan	2947	2560	3619	5600	6800	5700	7600	9900	10000	10300	7800
Ukraine	36136	45039	60618	85535	45487	60911	82594	84639	76787	54330	36317
Uzbekistan	3666	4380	6340	9277	9023	8689	10472	12034	12998	14000	14000
Africa	256523	302868	374929	481396	411217	478977	566650	615618	635498	648750	559117
Algeria	20357	21456	27631	39479	39294	40473	47247	50378	55028	58580	51501
Angola b	8353	8778	13661	20982	22660	16667	20228	23717	26344	28587	21703
Benin	1018	1228	2037	2289	2064	2054	2129	2339	3010	3823	3028
Botswana	3161	3086	4067	5211	4728	5657	7272	8025	8352	8071	6348
Burkina Faso	1260	1319	1678	2018	1870	2048	2406	3129	3823	3136	2647
Burundi	269	431	319	403	402	509	752	751	811	769	755
Cabo Verde	438	542	750	825	709	742	947	766	725	772	563
Cameroon	2735	3150	4657	5686	4442	5133	6800	6515	6649	7049	6661
Central African Republic	175	203	249	300	270	300	310	323	213	381	348

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chad	950	1350	1800	2000	2000	2400	3300	2800	3000	3100	2200
Comoros	99	115	138	180	210	233	277	273	284	278	232
Congo b	1304	2013	2530	3050	2900	4000	5007	5485	6080	7475	7747
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2690	2892	3400	4300	3900	4500	5500	6100	6300	6600	6200
Côte d'Ivoire	5865	5820	6683	7884	6960	7849	6720	9770	12483	11178	9915
Djibouti b	277	336	473	574	451	374	511	564	719	803	890
Egypt	22449	27300	37100	48382	44946	52923	58903	69200	59662	71282	65044
Equatorial Guinea	1310	2020	2767	3787	5200	5200	6500	6900	5800	5600	4200
Eritrea	490	495	510	600	590	660	950	970	1030	1131	1053
Ethiopia	4095	5207	5809	8277	7668	8602	8896	11913	14899	18991	19063
Gabon	1471	1725	2157	2563	2501	2983	3665	3629	3754	3857	3033
Ghana	5347	6754	8061	10269	8046	10922	15838	17763	17600	14600	13291
Guinea	820	956	1218	1366	1060	1405	2106	2254	2230	2242	1971
Guinea-Bissau b	106	127	168	199	202	196	240	182	183	214	229
Kenya	5846	7233	8989	11128	10202	12093	14782	16290	16358	18396	16093
Lesotho	1410	1500	1738	1800	1850	2300	2500	2602	2175	2144	1954
Liberia, Republic of	310	467	499	813	551	710	1044	1005	1150	2100	2237
Libya	6079	6041	6733	9150	12859	17674	8000	22000	27000	19000	13000
Madagascar	1706	1804	2635	3781	3199	2584	2905	3094	3260	3227	3173
Malawi	1165	1207	1378	2204	2022	2173	2428	2360	2845	2774	2932
Mali	1544	1820	2185	3339	2486	3428	3352	3524	3807	4009	3167
Mauritania	1428	1167	1432	1941	1498	1935	2467	3129	3044	2646	2053
Mauritius	3157	3627	3894	4651	3733	4386	5149	5354	5397	5610	4792
Morocco	20790	23980	32010	42366	32881	35381	44272	44872	45190	45832	37514
Mozambique	2408	2869	3050	4008	3764	4600	6312	8688	10099	8747	8293
Namibia	2577	2884	3520	4340	4980	5570	6593	7256	7143	7883	7426
Niger	943	949	1149	1696	2200	2476	2190	1900	2020	2190	1990
Nigeria	20754	26523	34830	49951	33906	44235	56000	51000	56000	60000	48000
Rwanda	471	591	771	1174	1308	1431	2039	2300	2302	2563	2570
Sao Tome and Principe	50	71	79	114	103	112	134	131	152	170	150
Senegal	3498	3671	4871	6528	4713	4782	5909	6434	6659	6557	5675
Seychelles	675	757	859	1087	794	984	1049	1071	1083	1143	991
Sierra Leone	345	389	445	534	520	770	1717	1604	1780	1568	1477
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	62304	78715	88450	101640	74054	96835	124430	127154	126359	121965	104620
Sudan	6757	8074	8775	9352	9691	10045	9236	9230	9918	9211	8585
Swaziland	1890	1910	1840	1580	1780	1960	1950	1848	1693	1690	1432
Tanzania	3287	4246	5337	7703	6411	7874	10799	11346	12120	11998	10285
The Gambia	260	259	321	322	304	285	341	380	350	387	410
Togo	1060	1085	1237	1509	1509	1683	2187	2380	2769	2529	2127
Tunisia	13177	15007	19099	24638	19096	22215	23952	24471	24266	24828	20221
Uganda	2054	2557	3493	4526	4247	4664	5631	6044	5818	6074	5780
Zambia	2558	3074	4007	5060	3832	5321	7178	8805	10162	9539	8451
Zimbabwe	2350	2300	2550	2950	2900	3800	4400	4400	4300	4200	4000
Middle East	335424	375848	469613	603448	512323	581379	679446	736505	768948	782320	706574
Bahrain, Kingdom of	9393	10515	11488	14980	10100	12260	12730	12830	14360	13910	9700
Iran	40041	40772	44942	57401	50768	65404	61760	57092	49000	51000	42500
Iraq	23532	20892	21516	33000	38437	43915	47803	56234	61000	59000	52000
Israel	47142	50334	59039	67656	49278	61209	75830	75392	74861	75483	64813
Jordan	10498	11548	13681	16995	14236	15564	18930	20752	22067	22930	20332
Kuwait, the State of	15801	17243	21362	24840	19892	22675	25090	27259	29299	31484	31539
Lebanese Republic	9633	9647	12251	16754	16574	18460	20750	21945	22024	21135	18438
Oman	8971	11039	16025	23137	17936	19973	24019	28636	35577	29305	10100
Qatar	10061	16440	23429	27900	24922	23240	29888	34200	34900	34600	37000
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	59459	69800	90214	115134	95552	106863	131586	155593	168155	173834	172252

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Syrian Arab Republic	10862	11488	14655	18105	15443	17562	16800	7300	5400	6700	5000
United Arab Emirates	84654	100057	132500	177000	150000	165000	203000	226000	239000	250000	230000
Yemen	5378	6074	8511	10546	9185	9255	11260	13273	13305	12940	12900
Asia a	2889469	3333931	3819456	4574836	3677709	4861780	5965599	6219457	6347915	6324101	5443484
Afghanistan	2471	2744	3022	3020	3336	5154	6515	9069	8724	7729	5571
Australia	125281	139253	165336	200273	165471	201639	243701	260940	242140	236933	208419
Bangladesh	13889	16034	18596	23860	21833	27821	36214	34173	37085	42268	39460
Bhutan	386	420	526	543	529	854	1043	991	909	927	1170
Brunei Darussalam	1491	1676	2101	2572	2449	2538	3629	3572	3612	3599	2585
Cambodia b	3927	4771	5439	6508	5830	6791	9300	11350	12800	13500	14400
China	659953	791461	956116	1132567	1005923	1396247	1743484	1818405	1949990	1959233	1681951
Fiji	1607	1804	1800	2264	1440	1808	2182	2253	2826	3250	2940
French Polynesia	1723	1656	1863	2169	1717	1726	1796	1705	1815	1762	1527
Hong Kong, China	300160	335754	370132	392962	352241	441369	510855	553486	621417	600613	559427
retained imports	75269	86097	93791	98927	88672	112587	131822	136229	142411	149882	133872
India	142870	178410	229370	321032	257202	350233	464462	489694	465397	462910	391977
Indonesia	75725	80650	93101	127538	93786	135663	177436	191691	186629	178179	142695
Japan	515866	579064	622243	762534	551981	694059	855380	885843	833166	812185	648494
Kiribati	74	62	70	75	67	73	92	109	97	95	100
Korea, Republic of	261238	309383	356846	435275	323085	425212	524413	519585	515584	525514	436499
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	882	1060	1067	1403	1461	2060	2404	3055	3081	4271	3860
Macao, China	4514	5236	6045	5880	4751	5629	7927	8982	10140	11396	10603
Malaysia	114324	130441	146170	156348	123757	164622	187473	196393	205897	208851	175961
Maldives	745	927	1096	1388	963	1091	1465	1554	1733	1993	1870
Mongolia	1184	1486	2117	3616	2131	3278	6598	6738	6358	5237	3797
Myanmar	1908	2538	3247	4256	4348	4760	9019	9201	12043	16226	15920
Nepal	2283	2492	3122	3590	4384	5133	5774	6066	6571	7561	6380
New Caledonia	1774	2117	2809	3233	2574	3312	3698	3245	3240	3323	2715
New Zealand	26219	26424	30882	34369	25574	30617	37105	38254	39641	42518	36563
Northern Mariana Islands	591	489	300	160	70	90	90	90	100	125	129
Pakistan	25357	29825	32590	42329	31668	37807	44012	44105	44647	47434	44219
Palau	105	115	116	130	90	107	129	142	169	180	190
Papua New Guinea	1729	2260	2945	3510	3210	3950	4760	5330	6080	4000	3400
Philippines	49487	54078	57996	60420	45878	58468	63693	65350	65705	67719	69920
Samoa	239	275	266	288	231	310	346	346	367	384	334
Singapore	200047	238710	263155	319780	245785	310791	365770	379723	373016	366247	296745
retained imports	94944	110079	119885	157306	114016	141650	180180	199491	181881	172757	120073
Solomon Islands	185	217	294	328	268	404	469	486	521	509	418
Sri Lanka	8834	10258	11301	13953	10049	13512	20269	19190	18003	19417	19050
Chinese Taipei	182614	202698	219252	240448	174371	251236	281438	277324	278010	281850	237549
Thailand	118178	128773	139966	179225	133709	182921	228787	249115	250407	227748	202654
Timor-Leste	109	101	183	269	295	246	319	664	843	858	850
Tonga	121	116	143	168	145	159	193	199	198	219	205
Tuvalu	13	13	16	26	14	16	25	30	14	12	11
Vanuatu	149	217	229	314	294	285	304	296	313	313	388
Viet Nam	36761	45015	62682	80714	69949	84839	106750	113780	132033	147849	166103
Memorandum items:											
World excluding a intra-EU (28) imports	8093754	9304605	10658179	12545480	9695897	12120694	14574719	15060295	15242945	15210831	13322611
Europe excluding intra-EU (28) imports	1803146	2096049	2444930	2868646	2131315	2514409	2994467	2976195	2952208	2904959	2496475

a Includes significant imports for re-export.

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

Note: Breaks in the continuity of the value series for particular countries and regional groupings are indicated by an 'I'. They result mainly from changes in the methods of collecting and reporting merchandise trade statistics.

It should be noted that the World and Asia totals contain a significant element of double counting due to the use of the general system of recording merchandise trade statistics which includes re-exports.

Recent figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	**2942000**	**3522900**	**3964000**	**3533600**	**3842000**	**4349500**	**4468000**	**4747300**	**5063800**	**4754000**
North America	479800	555600	606300	575400	635400	706200	738800	775200	797700	790300
Bermuda	1490	1585	1431	1273	1342	1393	1330	1316	1317	1308
Canada	64883	69289	73471	67075	75297	83665	87765	88722	85181	76292
Mexico	15888	17233	17667	14821	15233	15581	16146	20194	21086	22609
United States	397516	467475	513733	492184	543549	605590	633576	664948	690127	690061
South and Central America	83420	99156	113706	103213	116144	132624	140766	143967	146807	140030
Anguilla	122	133	122	109	113	128	127	136	141	147
Antigua and Barbuda	462	510	547	499	466	469	470	452	463	473
Argentina	7713	10007	11689	10542	13173	15088	14813	14369	13488	13652
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	1290	1452	1586	1518	1545	1663	1741	1863	2022	2082
Bahamas	2403	2566	2493	2311	2456	2446	2648	2631	2671	2695
Barbados	1579	1667	1792	1465	1601	1257	1206	1385	1359	1429
Belize	343	371	356	317	325	311	371	421	465	468
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	673	676	734	702	688	927	1105	1197	1329	1528
Brazil	16978	22615	28822	26245	29273	35331	37393	36482	39047	32989
Chile	7861	9030	10738	8493	11149	13105	12387	12452	10967	9737
Colombia	3675	3899	4496	4495	5023	5543	6335	6772	6782	7150
Costa Rica	4015	5584	5765	3913	4719	5492	6292	6737	6890	7676
Cuba	7201	8588	9252	8444	10546	11149	12760	13027	12663	10551
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	1342	1486	1636	1753	1511
Dominica	99	108	111	106	131	143	108	115	117	130
Dominican Republic	6560	6779	6813	6210	5170	5446	5778	6095	6691	7200
Ecuador	965	1118	1357	1245	1375	1490	1694	1911	2218	2217
El Salvador	1477	1516	1506	1263	1466	1578	1805	2019	2165	2257
Grenada	129	167	166	150	150	157	161	161	184	194
Guatemala	1410	1619	1977	1982	2168	2123	2318	2417	2687	2644
Guyana	148	173	212	170	248	298	298	165	181	...
Haiti	140	203	373	429	402	487	493	595	643	677
Honduras	1810	1831	2006	1841	2076	2221	2210	2304	2465	2634
Jamaica	2613	2670	2763	2616	2600	2587	2661	2641	2828	2912
Montserrat	14	14	14	12	11	12	13	14	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	1991	2111	2089	2060	1965	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	500	625	803	814	848	1048	1157	1237	1302	1342
Panama	3936	4315	5125	5457	6350	8021	9243	10035	10721	11176
Paraguay	277	425	397	451	573	650	667	772	824	794
Peru	2533	3022	3514	3499	3552	4121	4770	5665	5721	6070
Saint Kitts and Nevis	172	168	155	126	129	137	137	145	156	159
Saint Lucia	342	354	362	350	368	378	389	406	444	445
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	169	159	151	137	136	137	138	138	140	147
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	899	1039	1063	1122	...
Suriname	214	219	232	257	207	191	160	165	198	167
Trinidad and Tobago	802	910	918	758	869	1020	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	1361	1804	2241	2283	2654	3607	3567	3447	3311	2967
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	1445	1748	2028	1944	1617	1621	1806	1849	1562	1456
Europe	1571700	1885100	2104100	1845600	1890000	2128200	2127600	2298900	2450800	2209200
Albania	1623	2083	2674	2589	2536	2776	2384	2242	2455	2208
Austria	45138	53872	62465	53303	52178	58564	57266	63883	66638	57947
Belgium	59994	74713	94829	90406	96527	103167	104340	110572	121977	109347
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1137	1985	2238	1880	1860	1867	1725	1768	1832	1640
Bulgaria	...	8283	9753	8342	8075	8983	8791	9098	8948	7923
Croatia	11170	13012	15771	12626	11944	13073	12458	13038	13602	12510
Cyprus	...	...	10445	9111	9060	9855	9220	10240	10030	8774
Czech Republic	15516	18970	23695	20570	21463	24676	24314	24578	25202	22838
Denmark	52289	62281	73707	56748	61035	66810	66942	70947	72502	60919
Estonia	3781	4658	5644	4568	4676	5577	5688	6425	7003	5820

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Faeroe Islands	175	214	252	170	191	207	200	...	...	...
Finland	17891	23476	31913	28121	27616	29176	28512	29347	27916	24184
France	164544	195791	223126	192817	201110	235006	233702	255311	274699	239682
FYR Macedonia	738	1034	1241	1086	975	1443	1361	1527	1690	1515
Germany	175175	205412	236270	217755	220044	245239	242023	261184	272441	247309
Greece	35744	43098	50503	37854	37093	39153	34583	37044	40954	30757
Hungary	13471	16947	20351	18427	19301	24056	20488	22498	24359	21412
Iceland	2182	2996	2757	2662	3001	3436	3480	3975	4249	4250
Ireland	66114	81357	90431	85172	89922	104716	109507	122703	134651	127713
Italy	101047	115102	114703	95994	99779	109065	107065	110628	114116	98553
Latvia	3004	4336	5327	4355	4004	4788	4803	5140	5064	4442
Lithuania	3590	4198	5009	4043	4457	5525	6059	7098	7699	6587
Luxembourg	49794	63261	67674	57095	61979	72197	75473	88528	99455	95111
Malta	5220	6594	9790	9831	10025	11011	10644	11320	12202	10637
Montenegro	...	933	1193	1053	1053	1276	1211	1317	1368	1347
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	159758	173467	166448	177060	194824	178068
Norway	31813	37600	42385	35166	41206	40882	46372	48575	49305	40290
Poland	22510	31700	38136	31288	35173	41212	41763	44491	48011	43425
Portugal	18195	22979	25792	22383	22573	26577	25502	28869	31112	27775
Romania	12242	13046	16318	11759	10348	12038	12608	17812	19925	18534
Serbia	...	3131	4002	3481	3512	4200	3967	4544	5033	4232
Slovak Republic	7343	8633	9434	6590	6402	7261	7761	9143	9062	8031
Slovenia	4545	5751	7435	6138	6156	6810	6553	7046	7350	6600
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	121870	125639	132044	117442
Sweden	43188	53261	58654	49908	52812	64683	65423	71320	75580	70980
Switzerland	69899	83939	94885	90012	92796	105784	107407	112501	116629	108013
Turkey	25756	29601	36649	35355	35970	40753	42815	47400	51030	45910
United Kingdom	264987	311472	303617	261373	265793	304080	317153	332276	361350	345052
European Union (28)	...	...	...	...	1706251	1924750	1915884	2074090	2216048	1998792
Extra-EU (28) exports	...	...	...	...	744461	845211	863637	944066	1005359	914715
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	58200	72700	92500	76100	85600	101100	111100	121900	111400	93700
Armenia	584	755	828	776	1001	1286	1376	1493	1594	1484
Azerbaijan	867	1380	1576	2020	2397	2934	4681	4106	4269	4423
Belarus	2657	3522	4553	3683	4761	5573	6276	7466	7853	6620
Georgia	829	989	1167	1241	1556	1927	2465	2885	2954	3066
Kazakhstan	2584	3254	3988	3823	3900	4078	4606	4906	6110	5941
Kyrgyz Republic	351	654	795	628	586	846	951	1027	890	838
Moldova	517	700	950	764	745	956	982	1098	1093	942
Russian Federation	35482	43563	56531	45357	48644	57345	61465	69111	64818	50984
Tajikistan	110	116	134	142	399	531	746	737	310	197
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11713	14734	18699	14411	17729	20618	21373	21851	14582	12129
Uzbekistan	773	962	1196	1036	1328	1773	2343	2526	...	...
Africa	65400	77700	87400	80800	90200	91900	99200	95000	99200	96600
Algeria	2512	2787	3412	2745	3442	3527	3570	3701	3460	3622
Angola	195	311	329	623	857	732	780	1316	1681	1751
Benin	196	281	328	204	348	391	414	500	456	...
Botswana	763	836	201	841	940	1155	1009	1167	1245	1118
Burkina Faso	55	78	115	142	265	394	408	458	427	...
Burundi	6	7	3	2	7	20	16	32	35	...
Cameroon	900	1239	1355	1141	1240	1809	1543	1888	1866	...
Cabo Verde	366	474	581	472	487	569	577	628	608	497
Central African Republic	22	26	29	28	34	37	35	48	...	...
Chad	80	111	129	234	273	294	290	278	...	...
Comoros	43	51	56	51	55	64	61	70	74	...

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Congo	251	303	352	358	409	562	572	686	729	...
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	219	253	451	522	291	326	225	167	163	...
Côte d'Ivoire	815	889	987	1010	1026	870	846	790	797	...
Djibouti	97	92	131	142	149	144	147	169	...	...
Egypt	15834	19660	24668	21302	23618	19031	21336	17881	20262	18156
Equatorial Guinea	23	26	32	28	44	48	45	48	49	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	859	1114	1592	1516	1911	2549	2537	2867	2734	2851
Gabon	121	138	160	142	163	266	346	385	402	...
The Gambia	92	128	118	104	131	144	151	205	...	...
Ghana	1243	1614	1559	1522	1344	1679	3200	2353	1977	5712
Guinea	38	44	95	67	61	71	156	100	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	3	33	44	32	42	43	21	38	45	...
Kenya	1987	2418	2531	2198	3016	3326	3880	4042	4027	3692
Lesotho	35	39	45	36	42	41	37	29	28	...
Liberia, Republic of	143	156	182	142	40	365	350	321	216	223
Libya	385	109	208	385	410	40	152	180	79	...
Madagascar	565	846	1102	736	961	1160	1308	1253	1294	1114
Malawi	62	70	72	75	75	81	100	106	95	98
Mali	291	360	443	336	356	379	312	372	404	...
Mauritania	76	74	121	140	105	185	128	168	255	...
Mauritius	1663	2194	2530	2225	2656	3215	3364	2734	3119	2654
Morocco	10857	13390	14725	14388	14329	15486	14947	13935	15223	13746
Mozambique	364	404	489	544	245	366	792	645	725	675
Namibia	505	579	538	638	664	723	1059	912	1021	1100
Niger	84	79	126	100	119	64	69	141	271	...
Nigeria	2057	1097	1834	1760	2619	2314	2067	1916	1495	2742
Rwanda	171	203	351	265	259	368	359	393	325	352
Sao Tome and Principe	8	6	9	10	13	18	17	36	70	67
Senegal	710	1088	1169	905	936	1029	1080	1177	1160	...
Seychelles	410	456	464	418	440	465	672	818	825	839
Sierra Leone	40	43	59	100	56	157	176	219	202	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	12757	14519	13588	12836	15676	16950	17203	16401	16458	14665
Sudan	246	468	382	283	212	300	861	1019	1414	1397
Swaziland	268	486	252	202	250	296	225	214	269	316
Tanzania	1467	1836	1966	1795	2001	2256	2753	3142	3376	3665
Togo	159	197	253	265	289	464	405	437	439	...
Tunisia	4020	4620	5649	5076	5298	4286	4754	4577	4555	3022
Uganda	458	503	687	857	1033	1614	1942	2272	1828	1945
Zambia	562	672	619	529	571	665	990	758	851	...
Zimbabwe	294	250	222	262	308	363	359	...	...	...
Middle East	78700	90700	98800	96400	105100	112800	117500	126100	133600	140900
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3462	3681	3916	3831	4233	3296	3085	3302	3335	...
Iran	5544	6791	7629	7888	8657	8202	8259	8776	9342	9592
Iraq	353	839	1249	1730	2199	2159	2657	3092	3873	4961
Israel	19020	21372	25009	22516	25356	29426	32884	34463	35358	34452
Jordan	2850	3436	4353	4197	5221	5250	6030	6026	6597	5760
Kuwait, the State of	7495	9104	11362	10891	8429	9503	8250	5594	5684	5676
Lebanese Republic	11657	12748	17620	16895	15972	19621	14484	15051	13725	...
Oman	1311	1683	1826	1620	1808	2330	2689	2931	3066	...
Qatar	3484	3129	2276	1943	2826	5580	8851	10294	12775	14103
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	13973	16160	9132	9428	10351	11116	10575	11308	11962	13807
Syrian Arab Republic	2649	3561	4145	4583	7040	2434	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	6259	7434	8958	9503	11028	12063	15276	20422	22982	26358
Yemen	468	578	1049	1085	1471	1111	1412	1551	1507	...

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia	604700	741900	861300	756200	919600	1076600	1133000	1186200	1324300	1283300
Afghanistan	...	...	1129	1752	2060	2687	1391	931	1159	799
Australia	32524	39745	42431	39195	45836	51733	53046	52604	53368	48374
Bangladesh	922	1021	1100	968	1236	1419	1352	1526	1627	1684
Bhutan	42	52	51	53	67	80	97	121	123	122
Brunei Darussalam	745	813	867	915	462	502	483	493	557	577
Cambodia	1272	1396	1495	1746	1917	2603	3054	3354	3713	3775
China	93492	124895	144677	121613	153606	200294	200586	205778	279423	285476
Fiji	850	902	1097	786	928	1078	1113	1109	1164	1169
French Polynesia	876	977	1004	847	774	866	845	857	934	...
Hong Kong, China	54384	64383	69841	64602	80468	91232	98425	104656	106566	104152
India	69166	86235	105668	92484	116583	137935	145030	148188	155670	155288
Indonesia	11157	12148	14885	12691	16331	21316	23070	22334	22920	21259
Japan	107229	119438	138696	118447	131833	137871	133838	132650	158626	157863
Kiribati	8	10	12	11	11	13	12	11	11	...
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	55703	70030	90127	71638	82244	89706	102298	102531	110961	96844
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	203	255	359	374	489	526	553	761	746	790
Macao, China	10564	14337	18024	18977	29007	39844	45364	53619	53134	39902
Malaysia	20971	28988	30714	28249	34588	38751	40498	42005	41860	34759
Maldives	549	1572	1633	1538	1804	2098	2173	2586	3020	3040
Micronesia, Federated States of	22	25	26	29	32	29	30	30	33	...
Mongolia	483	575	517	415	483	617	959	707	573	646
Myanmar	291	313	328	315	337	727	1183	2679	4127	...
Nepal	252	340	494	600	583	775	769	968	1078	1139
New Caledonia	296	355	389	346	409	404	387	420	413	...
New Zealand	9739	11490	11693	10088	11448	13092	12980	13318	14201	14135
Pakistan	2214	2185	2517	2522	2931	3457	3205	3309	3509	3277
Papua New Guinea	305	313	318	160	279	387	433	384	177	79
Philippines	11064	13502	13055	14084	17770	18866	20425	23321	25483	28153
Samoa	138	167	168	162	172	181	196	206	196	...
Singapore	59013	73995	89421	81593	100575	118649	127475	139955	150449	139335
Solomon Islands	47	51	44	55	89	108	115	123	109	95
Sri Lanka	1604	1755	1981	1874	2454	3062	3773	4657	5574	6366
Chinese Taipei	28818	32940	36525	31201	39976	45499	48616	50696	56520	56473
Thailand	24414	29876	32781	29893	34086	41280	49306	58251	54993	60280
Timor-Leste	25	32	23	24	31	26	30	49	62	57
Tonga	22	27	32	28	41	49	70	70	49	59
Tuvalu	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	...	...
Vanuatu	140	177	225	241	271	279	295	339	320	295
Viet Nam	5060	6415	6956	5666	7355	8581	9510	10585	10833	11054
Memorandum items:										
World excluding intra-EU (28) exports	...	...	...	...	2880200	3270000	3415700	3617200	3853100	3669900
Europe excluding intra-EU (28) exports	...	...	...	...	928200	1048700	1075300	1168900	1240100	1125100

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	**2810200**	**3328600**	**3805900**	**3375700**	**3692500**	**4162400**	**4319000**	**4581300**	**4913200**	**4611700**
North America	410000	450800	494600	461200	498000	537400	561900	579200	591300	594900
Bermuda	837	1091	1021	966	995	879	881	879	953	882
Canada	72185	81383	88317	82024	97239	105957	110621	111547	106721	95405
Mexico	23128	24051	25092	22822	22451	26104	26203	28364	30341	29495
United States	313812	344315	380172	355341	377353	404468	424152	438366	453265	469110
South and Central America	80861	102253	123734	116446	143001	170961	181636	191879	193563	170450
Anguilla	91	103	102	70	54	54	55	56	57	58
Antigua and Barbuda	249	271	270	217	214	203	197	212	219	238
Argentina	8105	10395	12887	11716	14259	17117	17568	17899	16357	17490
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	722	751	759	650	641	807	785	841	877	845
Bahamas	1510	1502	1306	1069	1101	1258	1522	1615	1713	1194
Barbados	643	607	700	652	672	499	487	683	678	683
Belize	143	159	161	154	154	162	177	195	213	207
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	807	880	993	990	1125	1625	1895	2302	3007	2352
Brazil	26183	34700	44396	44075	57813	70984	75832	81053	85916	68921
Chile	8736	10352	11946	10503	13046	16178	15131	15855	14724	13444
Colombia	5973	6751	7823	7917	9275	10748	12112	12683	13381	11084
Costa Rica	1535	1723	1776	1483	1832	1792	2054	2100	2182	2618
Cuba	1258	1325	2079	1673	1923	2462	2406	2306	2074	2125
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	820	888	904	887	988
Dominica	50	63	69	65	65	64	65	68	70	72
Dominican Republic	1510	1691	1895	1741	3156	2763	2804	2621	2687	2970
Ecuador	2271	2487	2950	2574	2941	3046	3090	3401	3423	3118
El Salvador	1205	1290	1277	952	1054	1152	1301	1429	1434	1498
Grenada	101	104	106	91	89	91	89	93	91	93
Guatemala	1756	2017	2010	2106	2388	2498	2525	2739	3006	3011
Guyana	245	273	325	272	344	434	526	503	426	...
Haiti	574	491	592	633	731	755	773	780	858	766
Honduras	1027	1058	1213	942	1143	1417	1689	1643	1745	1746
Jamaica	1969	2226	2304	1824	1767	1884	2088	1978	2170	2076
Montserrat	15	16	17	16	16	17	15	15	15	16
Netherlands Antilles	750	789	866	927	911	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	509	660	804	696	680	805	851	1024	988	902
Panama	1641	2078	2602	2118	2709	4235	4214	4868	4546	4357
Paraguay	365	443	569	515	700	864	906	1048	1085	1071
Peru	3277	4224	5577	4671	5893	6359	7183	7458	7514	7794
Saint Kitts and Nevis	96	100	121	97	107	112	113	119	125	139
Saint Lucia	182	199	209	185	200	197	183	181	174	176
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	80	103	98	87	86	80	82	86	86	88
Sint Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	238	262	263	289	...
Suriname	251	293	367	246	237	553	611	589	800	713
Trinidad and Tobago	311	327	271	335	371	468	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	937	1079	1462	1233	1470	1989	2350	3179	3141	2608
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5782	10723	12831	12949	13836	16231	18340	18594	16104	13921
Europe	1356900	1611800	1812500	1587300	1624200	1797500	1792700	1935400	2067500	1886000
Albania	1541	1892	2354	2216	1989	2235	1861	1921	2029	1644
Austria	35109	40922	45142	38923	38643	44363	44044	50884	53207	45505
Belgium	55833	72956	89028	82177	87383	94754	97702	103820	116806	105530
Bosnia and Herzegovina	458	487	585	631	533	549	506	498	526	483
Bulgaria	...	5785	6691	5577	4568	4966	5286	5474	5597	4927
Croatia	3754	4158	5237	4379	3802	4011	3927	4030	3995	3796
Cyprus	...	...	5669	4922	4977	5253	5037	6125	6149	5440
Czech Republic	12097	14570	18333	16175	17381	20065	20288	20857	22456	19767
Denmark	46975	56426	65992	54182	54448	61266	60866	62321	62109	53526
Estonia	2521	3131	3515	2587	2921	3769	3983	4695	4800	4005

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Faeroe Islands	274	359	382	343	366	394	200	...	...	...
Finland	19002	22960	31533	27853	27317	29626	31125	31506	30523	25756
France	145260	168222	193844	175159	180898	202017	202228	226193	251769	228159
FYR Macedonia	538	728	942	784	779	920	941	1005	1193	1119
Germany	223313	257577	286977	248828	262101	294464	292143	324691	329354	289475
Greece	17623	21844	26662	21274	19819	19082	15659	16145	16779	12048
Hungary	11953	15602	18328	16780	15800	19148	15583	17196	17644	15592
Iceland	2415	2862	2409	1960	2171	2579	2722	2806	3097	2807
Ireland	81807	98720	114654	107516	109690	118795	119615	123550	145054	151566
Italy	104426	125564	129596	107711	110950	116482	106426	108415	113659	99260
Latvia	2026	2791	3295	2385	2301	2751	2739	2806	2774	2506
Lithuania	2485	3316	4120	2954	2924	3710	4211	5213	5458	4596
Luxembourg	34377	44098	46072	39594	45526	53491	56615	67386	77029	71997
Malta	4282	5199	7890	8389	8436	9168	8873	9416	9890	8341
Montenegro	...	386	596	452	439	434	438	441	437	459
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	135650	149982	142570	151233	172714	157116
Norway	31558	41134	47551	36781	44950	47625	52328	56210	56052	45758
Poland	19590	24042	30394	24019	30707	33916	33771	34243	36537	32461
Portugal	10948	13188	15215	13615	14128	15592	13476	14395	16008	14171
Romania	6934	8887	11941	10379	8260	9657	9386	11475	12070	10786
Serbia	...	3436	4266	3427	3485	3938	3768	4070	4373	3498
Slovak Republic	6088	7759	9896	7781	7244	7623	7164	8586	8948	7933
Slovenia	3342	4374	5245	4474	4469	4765	4543	4651	4999	4280
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	63905	62716	68013	64579
Sweden	38826	46739	52883	45013	46385	54570	55498	59402	66465	59542
Switzerland	48686	56397	63734	65316	69235	82805	86012	92261	98136	92378
Turkey	11017	14933	17092	15971	18507	19574	19422	23018	23054	20819
United Kingdom	184817	207493	210460	176637	178485	191445	195675	202225	210230	207704
European Union (28)	...	...	...	...	1481219	1635868	1624139	1752544	1877800	1716384
Extra-EU (28) imports	...	...	...	...	602455	657478	656289	713200	790217	732313
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	71900	93500	116700	95000	111300	131600	156400	179800	173500	134300
Armenia	665	931	1123	1040	1252	1351	1479	1611	1686	1549
Azerbaijan	2859	3331	3852	3613	3845	5741	7330	8176	10187	8553
Belarus	1691	2063	2735	2208	3000	3347	4038	5245	5729	4332
Georgia	693	874	1162	913	1003	1206	1369	1480	1615	1614
Kazakhstan	8672	11612	11014	9898	11198	10848	12644	12095	12639	11489
Kyrgyz Republic	455	599	904	737	792	955	1314	1098	1218	949
Moldova	461	619	794	682	678	802	877	946	968	797
Russian Federation	45237	59201	75704	61209	73226	89388	106717	125742	118909	86868
Tajikistan	393	590	453	289	524	666	885	1064	608	356
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8623	11104	15831	11125	12189	12759	13994	15538	11702	9787
Uzbekistan	402	390	427	415	486	557	943	1032	...	...
Africa	85600	108800	141400	126000	140500	158500	162400	163000	173500	156900
Algeria	4533	6358	10484	11159	11489	12034	10470	10276	11244	10522
Angola	6860	11997	20451	18210	16028	22415	21151	21269	24230	18783
Benin	346	491	500	488	503	497	575	761	884	...
Botswana	571	727	402	633	824	958	727	774	681	596
Burkina Faso	346	435	590	546	817	1130	1170	1407	1296	...
Burundi	193	173	241	160	156	189	188	221	245	...
Cameroon	1426	1719	2596	1902	1717	1952	2058	2626	2735	...
Cabo Verde	251	292	357	315	297	326	361	338	362	300
Central African Republic	120	147	164	156	196	201	193	161	...	...
Chad	2124	1702	1838	1851	2376	2390	2299	2580	...	...
Comoros	54	62	77	83	93	107	103	107	113	...

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Congo	2422	3523	3565	3209	3678	4368	3594	4107	4981	...
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	763	1443	1856	1692	2497	2633	1944	2309	2678	...
Côte d'Ivoire	2239	2423	2666	2608	2740	2635	2773	3056	3140	...
Djibouti	81	99	121	114	104	127	127	161	...	...
Egypt	10288	13088	16335	12765	12991	13129	15557	14808	16800	16658
Equatorial Guinea	845	1128	1657	2058	2564	2603	3068	2642	2889	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	1154	1733	2361	2187	2534	3308	3581	3363	4230	4612
Gabon	1207	1426	1599	1253	1805	2507	2303	2536	2524	...
The Gambia	94	87	86	83	73	68	80	78	...	...
Ghana	1442	1812	2038	2366	2444	3126	3838	4371	3833	4948
Guinea	238	259	400	294	387	530	772	619	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	40	68	85	85	101	100	73	87	116	...
Kenya	1252	1499	1716	1653	1890	2003	2287	2206	2698	2523
Lesotho	358	354	379	397	410	462	424	352	311	...
Liberia, Republic of	217	219	344	141	234	266	420	437	634	617
Libya	2324	2456	3572	4323	5251	3555	6279	7388	6966	...
Madagascar	600	1005	1350	1114	1097	1144	1118	1202	1084	991
Malawi	142	141	133	136	205	225	203	221	246	270
Mali	674	776	1024	817	1007	1115	1059	1214	1174	...
Mauritania	387	487	732	607	638	725	968	941	848	...
Mauritius	1312	1562	1910	1586	1951	2428	2382	2143	2426	2176
Morocco	3562	4527	5612	5301	5660	6713	6578	6418	7693	7039
Mozambique	720	820	918	987	1176	2209	4448	3857	3624	3285
Namibia	420	504	578	569	723	775	718	927	1132	1080
Niger	327	369	600	736	845	868	828	978	1038	...
Nigeria	12115	15553	22577	16487	19868	22470	22412	20079	22546	18836
Rwanda	232	270	403	440	451	547	425	511	397	427
Sao Tome and Principe	16	15	19	17	22	27	24	43	77	62
Senegal	808	1214	1388	1108	1076	1242	1298	1410	1414	...
Seychelles	274	243	241	235	259	262	383	469	500	496
Sierra Leone	76	87	112	123	242	418	518	681	1201	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	13803	15890	16552	14980	19158	20430	18438	17599	16625	15111
Sudan	2454	2615	2464	2079	2406	2123	1985	1922	1905	1671
Swaziland	365	495	629	540	652	867	808	676	620	516
Tanzania	1212	1364	1627	1685	1843	2157	2310	2436	2599	2569
Togo	261	303	358	374	395	467	437	471	426	...
Tunisia	2245	2570	3109	2710	3054	3002	2989	3139	3112	2590
Uganda	756	958	1234	1377	1774	2413	2459	2739	2709	2738
Zambia	488	807	805	640	849	1052	1290	1770	1596	...
Zimbabwe	485	502	510	611	860	1149	963	...	...	...
Middle East	122500	160000	189400	175100	192500	224500	235000	242500	266400	257200
Bahrain, Kingdom of	1605	1701	2030	1741	1905	1778	1480	1560	1618	1621
Iran	11407	14760	17100	16937	18153	17285	14881	15287	15679	13680
Iraq	5030	4741	7168	8426	9606	10870	13016	14353	14482	12200
Israel	14864	17462	19582	17169	18539	20004	20504	20559	22225	22120
Jordan	2854	3356	3926	3672	4312	4357	4465	4500	4532	4578
Kuwait, the State of	8805	10494	14799	12886	14323	17585	20014	19873	22338	22993
Lebanese Republic	8716	9968	13440	14023	13010	12944	11425	12828	12501	...
Oman	3896	5095	5878	5484	6364	7724	8767	9808	10228	...
Qatar	6864	7348	7067	5662	7666	15548	22126	24844	30007	28390
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	29488	46331 I	49571	47039	50996	54954	49889	51745	62683	56520
Syrian Arab Republic	2437	2917	3096	2623	3437	2818	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	24322	33372	42773	36752	41337	55702	62301	61157	63744	65650
Yemen	1800	1811	2289	2025	2103	2112	2296	2208	2486	...

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia	682500	801400	927500	814600	983000	1141900	1228900	1289600	1447500	1412000
Afghanistan	...	...	565	658	1352	1981	2257	2002	1809	1686
Australia	32663	41270	48322	41609	50765	61671	65728	67085	62409	53674
Bangladesh	2309	2872	3588	3184	4122	4978	5230	6194	7195	8745
Bhutan	61	86	118	95	135	171	188	171	184	178
Brunei Darussalam	1035	1115	1181	1215	1076	1541	2237	2423	1853	1885
Cambodia	760	772	799	810	947	1289	1501	1735	1854	1878
China	100332	128269	155477	145139	181824	246779	280260	329419	450805	466330
Fiji	530	515	622	462	444	533	562	551	547	469
French Polynesia	542	602	707	698	594	556	506	488	487	...
Hong Kong, China	63558	68572	72466	60977	70246	74117	76467	75046	73797	73909
India	58041	69757	87238	79628	114037	124198	128955	125189	126710	122225
Indonesia	21342	24325	28219	22892	25971	31157	33639	34425	33076	30222
Japan	139755	156856	176769	153971	162921	173807	182829	169040	190185	173689
Kiribati	30	39	43	39	44	54	57	58	44	...
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	69598	83889	96940	81646	96546	102043	107794	109161	114741	112345
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	31	38	102	130	258	325	333	523	479	554
Macao, China	3107	4655	5893	5050	7482	10546	11347	11757	10490	10301
Malaysia	23421	28475	30060	27257	32400	38083	43131	44973	45161	39814
Maldives	226	326	419	394	446	576	567	692	791	860
Micronesia, Federated States of	55	55	59	83	77	76	78	77	74	...
Mongolia	514	456	616	559	768	1770	2048	2019	2139	1520
Myanmar	541	629	599	593	754	1067	1434	2162	2561	...
Nepal	488	716	840	828	845	761	882	971	1150	1225
New Caledonia	1119	1313	1318	1040	1300	1371	1420	1387	1303	...
New Zealand	7997	9519	10370	8602	10135	12021	12291	12513	13015	11523
Pakistan	8177	8562	9366	5966	6551	7408	7634	7241	7751	7378
Papua New Guinea	1584	1945	1817	1823	2737	2937	3715	3853	2249	1037
Philippines	6491	7418	10875	8965	11714	12013	13962	16058	20607	23599
Samoa	62	62	63	66	79	77	88	87	73	...
Singapore	66198	76296	90957	83915	101020	118006	129548	146260	155248	143268
Solomon Islands	66	95	111	101	180	183	188	235	217	170
Sri Lanka	2359	2568	2975	2487	3075	3973	4406	5232	5590	5886
Chinese Taipei	31690	34015	34076	28950	36987	41233	41833	41789	45065	46756
Thailand	32430	37814	45772	36300	44774	51965	52767	54598	52919	50473
Timor-Leste	45	52	102	292	450	710	465	331	359	357
Tonga	29	35	48	44	42	62	74	87	78	70
Tuvalu	10	20	23	19	26	35	25	17	...	...
Vanuatu	66	70	129	106	123	143	145	148	143	180
Viet Nam	5082	7137	7881	8046	9771	11707	12353	13635	14305	15292
Memorandum items:										
World excluding intra-EU (28) imports	...	...	...	...	2813800	3184000	3351100	3542000	3825600	3627600
Europe excluding intra-EU (28) imports	...	...	...	...	745400	819100	824900	896000	979900	901900

A62. Sales by affiliates of foreign companies - resident affiliates primarily engaged in services activities (inward FATS), 2011-2013

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2011	2012	2013	2008-2013	2011	2012	2013
Austria	52.6	50.1	53.3	1	14	-5	6
Belgium	75.9	74.6	...	...	-29	-2	...
Bulgaria a	6.1	6.1	6.3	0	15	1	2
Canada	177.5	191.9	196.5	...	14	8	2
China b	134.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica b, c	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	...
Croatia a	...	4.0	4.6	0	...	...	15
Cyprus	1.5	1.4	1.7	21	38	-10	21
Czech Republic	44.1	40.5	38.2	...	5	-8	-6
Denmark a	39.3	35.4	37.8	-2	7	-10	7
Estonia a	2.9	2.8	2.9	0	15	-1	3
Finland	20.7	20.7	...	...	17	0	...
France	229.4	208.2	223.6	-2	3	-9	7
Germany	281.8	293.7	315.6	-1	12	4	7
Greece	...	9.8	9.3	...	...	...	-5
Hong Kong, China b, d	155.4	167.9	185.7	6	8	8	11
Hungary	30.8	27.8	28.8	-3	15	-10	4
India b, e, f	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland a	79.5	79.8	...	...	30	0	...
Israel a, e	13.0	...	...	...	9	...	...
Italy a	119.4	110.5	115.7	-2	7	-7	5
Japan b, c, f, g	85.6	172.5	143.4	...	-1	102	-17
Latvia h	4.0	4.1	4.0	2	20	3	-3
Lithuania	4.5	4.7	5.1	1	27	4	9
Luxembourg a	13.4	14.5	16.8	...	...	8	16
Malta a, i	1.1	1.3	...	...	...	21	...
Netherlands	113.3	103.8	113.1	1	11	-8	9
New Zealand b, f	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway a	39.5	42.1	43.2	1	9	7	3
Poland a	39.0	36.3	41.5	3	14	-7	14
Portugal	23.5	19.0	20.3	-7	-10	-19	7
Romania	19.3	19.5	20.8	...	...	1	7
Serbia a	3.7	3.0	3.5	...	...	-19	18
Slovak Republic j	10.6	12.7	10.0	...	...	...	-21
Slovenia k	3.4	3.2	3.2	...	...	-7	1
Spain	117.0	103.5	110.5	-1	5	-12	7
Sweden a	69.1	69.9	...	...	17	1	...
Thailand b, c	35.6	29.8	10.6	...	61	-16	-65
United Kingdom a	360.6	379.8	...	...	14	5	...
United States b, c	761.5	751.3	800.3	-2	3	-1	7
Viet Nam b, c	7.4	...	...	...	69	...	...
Zambia b, c	1.3	1.2	1.5	...	...	-4	24
Memorandum item:							
European Union a	1549.5	1520	...	...	13	-2	...
Extra-EU a, l	643.3	672.5	...	...	49	5	...

Excluding wholesale and retail trade as well as repair activities. Unless otherwise specified:
- all or a large part of financial service activities are excluded;
- insurance activities and/or activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are included;
- all or a large part of community, social and personal services activities are excluded.

* Data for 2011 for China refer to 2008. Data for 2011 for India refer to 2009.

a Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered.

b Financial service activities are included.

c Community, social and personal services activities are included.

d Includes other income.

e Output instead of sales.

f Fiscal year as reference period.

g No estimation for non-response. Real estate activities are not covered.

h Insurance activities and administrative and support activities are excluded in 2013.

i Accomodation and food services excluded in 2011.

j No insurance activities prior to 2012.

k No insurance activities after 2011. No real estate activities in 2013.

l It refers to the sales by foreign affiliates which are established in the EU (28) and controlled by non-EU (27) entities.

Note : Given the recent development of this statistical framework, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. See the Metadata.

A63. Sales by foreign affiliates of resident companies - affiliates located abroad primarily engaged in services activities (outward FATS), 2011-2013

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2011	2012	2013	2008-2013	2011	2012	2013
Australia a	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	38.2	37.2	38.5	1	3	-3	3
Belgium b	24.5	28.0	60.8	...	5	14	117
Canada c	158.6	163.2	171.2	...	...	3	5
Costa Rica	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	3.5	3.3	2.4	-13	15	-5	-27
Czech Republic	0.3	0.2	0.9	6	-23	-28	297
Finland	22.7	23.1	22.8	2	-25	2	-1
France	465.1	456.4	482.1	...	10	-2	6
Germany	573.8	533.8	551.3	1	10	-7	3
Greece	4.1	4.4	4.6	...	36	8	3
Hungary	3.3	2.5	2.5	-5	41	-24	0
Israel b, d, e, f	3.7	...	...	...	8	...	...
Italy	188.8	184.5	190.3	3	5	-2	3
Japan g	37.9	143.4	172.3	26	-8	279	20
Korea, Republic of d, f, h	20.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1.1	0.5	0.6	...	213	-57	28
Lithuania i	0.6	0.4	2.7	80	174	-35	...
Luxembourg j	4.1	6.3	5.1	...	12	55	-18
Malta j	...	0.2	0.4	-3	...	...	48
Norway	36.7	41.3	44.1	...	25	12	7
Poland	2.9	3.5	1.7	...	22	21	-52
Portugal	20.2	19.0	22.8	...	11	-6	20
Slovak Republic	0.4	0.2	0.2	-16	49	-46	-20
Slovenia	1.2	1.1	1.2	...	9	-9	8
Spain	211.4	169.2	171.1	...	28	-20	1
Sweden	68.8	74.7	72.8	-10	-25	8	-2
United Kingdom i	699.9	781.0	719.9	...	-1	12	-8
United States	1154.0	1198.7	1244.0	...	6	4	4
Memorandum item:							
Extra - EU k	1296.9	1342.6	1351.6	...	6	4	1

Excluding wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

a Refers to fiscal year 2009. Financial and insurance affiliates only.

b Classified under services according to activity of parent company.

c Part of professional, scientific and technical activities excluded.

d Financial intermediation activities are excluded.

e Refers to output.

f Part or all community, social and personal services are not covered.

g Also includes affiliates foreign owned by more than 10 per cent. Fiscal year as reference period. Excludes affiliates of mother companies active in finance, insurance and real estate. No estimation for non-response.

h Refers to 2009. Also includes affiliates in which a Korean corporation has invested capital of 10% or more. No estimation for non-response.

i Branches are excluded.

j Includes wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

k It refers to the sales of affiliates which are established outside the EU (27) and controlled by EU (28) entities up to 2012. Starting in 2013, it refers to extra-EU(28) sales.

Note : Given the recent development of this statistical framework, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. See the Metadata.

A64. Services supplied by United States affiliates established abroad (outward FATS) and by foreign affiliates in the United States (inward FATS) by economy of affiliate, 2013

(Million dollars and percentage)

Supply of services abroad						Supply of services in the United States					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2013	2013	2010-2013	2012	2013		2013	2013	2010-2013	2012	2013
World	**1320875**	**100.0**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**World**	**867683**	**100.0**	**8**	**4**	**8**
European Union (28)	558724	42.3	3	1	1	European Union (28)	451530	52.0	5	4	4
Canada	127589	9.7	3	1	0	Japan	146509	16.9	16	7	36
Japan	71568	5.4	1	2	-7	Canada	84394	9.7	6	1	3
Switzerland	64214	4.9	1	-1	6	Switzerland	52024	6.0	-2	-11	-1
Singapore	59522	4.5	13	9	9	Australia	22865	2.6	20	15	4
Above 5	**881617**	**66.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 5**	**757322**	**87.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Australia	52580	4.0	5	0	4	Bermuda	17602	2.0	19	26	3
Mexico	43393	3.3	8	8	7	Korea, Republic of	16121	1.9	16	9	16
China	43257	3.3	14	14	9	India	11850	1.4	17	11	8
Brazil	39594	3.0	10	2	3	Singapore	8331	1.0	12	-4	-1
Hong Kong, China	33770	2.6	3	0	3	Mexico	7503	0.9	19	15	13
India	21301	1.6	14	5	25	British Virgin Islands	4464	0.5	19	42	4
British Virgin Islands	16264	1.2	18	4	43	China	4437	0.5	59	222	-1
Bermuda	15065	1.1	1	17	-8	Hong Kong, China	4214	0.5	9	-4	4
Korea, Republic of	12571	1.0	5	0	3	United Arab Emirates	2848	0.3	6	-7	5
Chile	11521	0.9	11	15	0	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2451	0.3	...	...	52
Above 15	**1170933**	**88.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Above 15**	**837143**	**96.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: This information refers to supply of services products to foreigners by United States owned affiliates and supply of services products to United States persons by affiliates foreign owned. This differs from the FATS data presented for the United States in the tables A62 and A63 which refer to sales of foreign affiliates operating in the services sector. For instance the latter include sales of goods of foreign affiliates whose primary activity is classified as a service industry but not the supply of services of those whose primary activity is classified as a manufacturing industry.

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 [a]

(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	4031777	4484826	5200590	6060378	6738733	5213156	6512978	7753929	7732032	8010560	7995717
North America											
Canada	142721	158036	175622	193198	199363	139413	176547	206109	201398	199507	201778
Mexico	73650	83025	92810	95240	102411	79252	106075	127228	140162	143156	151179
United States	472631	512476	581161	644353	717289	540369	664837	758953	764037	763970	770612
South and Central America											
Argentina	20426	22896	25837	33670	42696	32317	41489	52640	48580	45686	41225
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1091	1138	1731	2128	2919	2824	3498	4581	5411	4939	5656
Brazil	57657	69007	81059	92382	116028	94829	127797	167830	155387	157925	147957
Chile	24461	31860	47626	55401	49114	42453	57169	64243	60931	58453	56920
Colombia	5614	6919	8410	10705	11835	9762	10380	12466	12808	11166	10830
Costa Rica	3185	3859	4282	5180	5413	3474	4776	5646	6386	6346	25741
Cuba	1657	1539	320	1514	1355	909	1136	1674	1201	1271	950
Dominican Republic	1694	1878	2130	3159	2440	1591	1909	2856	3041	4137	4650
Ecuador	759	889	1121	1351	1733	1669	1971	2629	2901	2897	3611
El Salvador	664	855	1110	1262	1585	1189	1308	1842	1894	1871	1648
Guatemala	1354	1881	1708	2870	3430	3175	4066	5298	4957	4774	5070
Honduras	654	747	1196	1479	2146	1551	1934	2478	3329	3335	3079
Nicaragua	415	465	463	611	948	651	979	1274	2088	2041	2032
Panama	149	159	1241	1282	1659	3437	3289	5517	420	383	343
Paraguay	1312	1307	1298	2274	3590	2343	3292	4361	3765	5650	5584
Peru	9812	12813	18730	21949	23905	20822	28060	35719	34911	30881	27057
Trinidad and Tobago	2232	2403	2817	3965	4893	1630	3664	6966	6854	6273	6130
Uruguay	1410	1561	1864	2269	2903	2784	3567	4210	4845	5273	5157
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5736	5983	4164	8500	4571	2036	3810	2536	1358	1861	4149
Europe											
Albania	166	205	260	389	571	344	619	759	715	777	272
Austria	54039	58342	67140	83285	91423	68485	78207	91664	84797	87573	90016
Belgium	150721	165091	181764	219300	233503	180104	209244	243187	227365	250616	231342
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1016	1599	2276	2724	3108	2085	2719	3403	3175	3355	3542
Bulgaria	4937	5933	8039	9841	11860	8345	10732	15408	13976	15782	15786
Croatia	3075	3499	4091	5275	6054	4465	5058	5878	5560	6079	6372
Cyprus	239	243	272	336	437	389	522	711	622	570	559
Czech Republic	38768	44162	52382	66693	78262	57480	67896	85728	81882	86571	92613
Denmark	26480	28578	31766	36445	41810	33536	34327	40452	38444	40015	40985
Estonia	3543	4318	4765	5908	6923	4560	5859	7710	7818	8191	7750
Finland	36023	36103	42806	49226	50616	31829	42233	47717	42835	44254	41248
France	186849	194745	217838	252267	275280	207704	233779	268969	249055	254345	251909

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Germany	412508	458604	532832	614244	681989	505383	591016	701656	656515	673168	690623
Greece	6590	7213	8813	9706	11932	8920	9658	11543	10612	10502	10501
Hungary	27975	31737	36262	42772	47699	34644	41981	52316	49610	53753	56432
Iceland	1017	1010	1233	1808	2728	1965	2459	2806	2595	2611	2546
Ireland	53517	57536	55179	65345	68833	60369	61270	69096	65999	63706	64067
Italy	161792	170416	194557	233663	250225	183628	206921	246027	230297	235587	238863
Latvia	2643	2943	3287	4540	5230	3687	4792	6111	6340	6202	6228
Lithuania	3275	4170	4836	7127	8780	5899	7359	9912	10489	11248	12196
Luxembourg	8275	8408	9847	11217	12454	8286	9860	11667	9747	9636	10019
Macedonia FYR	504	611	771	976	1215	1956	2079	776	1662	2537	2537
Malta	1826	1603	1910	2111	2004	1571	1875	2022	1983	1895	1693
Moldova	276	346	349	496	649	435	557	952	840	1037	1045
Netherlands	130296	142530	163867	193500	207852	164041	190210	238045	225553	236559	238779
Norway	16236	18038	21595	28170	29024	21786	24883	26996	24941	24824	25015
Poland	37790	44083	55778	71975	85240	61289	74973	92472	88291	97967	103334
Portugal	18369	19601	23118	27824	29050	21765	25432	30733	29041	30210	30570
Romania	11199	13358	16780	22047	27044	19749	25940	33757	32290	36524	39014
Serbia	0	2688	3941	5327	6528	4362	5688	6921	6203	7177	7434
Slovak Republic	14858	16461	19561	26410	31382	24976	29591	36362	36925	37837	37655
Slovenia	8477	9365	11338	14043	15305	10802	12553	15173	14089	14792	15495
Spain	77836	83392	94104	113525	122612	93290	109338	135729	125057	132562	134114
Sweden	62803	65197	73380	86197	92447	65043	81028	94980	86605	83560	82304
Switzerland	57156	59577	66546	78336	89637	76278	89044	104364	186565	231867	177341
Turkey	24584	28099	34976	44942	61545	46267	52324	62658	76925	69936	70293
United Kingdom	150837	160446	178290	191004	192154	140461	165787	197022	187179	261787	232064
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)											
Armenia	522	715	763	848	768	510	749	908	867	871	876
Azerbaijan	348	459	590	537	801	394	474	675	669	637	621
Belarus	5366	5677	6790	8727	12127	7526	9904	14618	15600	12496	13193
Georgia	332	396	513	727	977	642	868	1061	1054	1197	1205
Kazakhstan	6775	7901	11251	15466	21308	12840	15719	23706	26232	18426	16448
Kyrgyz Republic	564	445	448	543	766	675	844	1292	912	1097	929
Russian Federation	51857	61563	75109	93153	105425	67167	80314	99737	119034	113823	112530
Tajikistan	568	702	794	958	867	673	926	871	1015	756	645
Ukraine	22746	24802	28978	36775	50787	29291	36973	49154	50238	47897	43165
Africa											
Algeria	752	830	1046	1227	1812	938	1200	1692	1740	1765	2276
Benin	254	233	166	195	301	248	241	254	329	445	589
Burkina Faso	346	296	331	417	427	759	1241	2213	2071	2258	2380
Cameroon	838	824	1173	1394	1667	1434	1683	1725	1576	2402	2036
Congo	609	598	736	279	320	305	243	246	172	197	151
Côte d'Ivoire	3493	3362	3440	3844	4685	5907	6006	7108	6474	6036	7690
Egypt	4611	5393	7086	9108	9558	10282	11562	14336	13130	12970	11601
Ethiopia	446	507	555	990	1177	1059	1595	1817	2000	2149	2666

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gabon	576	712	734	948	934	833	1625	1624	1216	1444	1329
Ghana	1485	2682	3036	3244	3464	4688	5025	8853	10496	8417	8191
Kenya	718	947	1095	1416	1803	1530	1751	1779	1850	1850	1818
Lesotho	43	89	122	245	124	140	136	182	175	445	541
Madagascar	189	203	247	405	274	267	301	384	430	778	1229
Malawi	335	366	515	718	757	988	875	1166	994	1009	972
Mauritania	262	382	620	767	1024	844	412	555	1706	1995	1505
Mauritius	630	638	666	617	649	530	565	507	512	535	577
Morocco	4415	5232	6063	7191	12083	6490	10148	12816	11874	11114	12017
Mozambique	1107	1289	1761	1838	1944	576	1536	2458	2253	2177	2941
Niger	278	347	326	486	888	560	401	814	848	826	565
Nigeria	1030	1170	434	1812	3563	3639	9411	12898	18116	10194	10061
Rwanda	76	106	104	133	211	120	179	285	299	370	390
Senegal	524	589	494	623	823	851	1027	1391	1382	1294	1284
South Africa	26622	30531	34641	42232	48876	34128	51244	71311	62220	60338	55387
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3194	3349	2842
Swaziland	994	957	1143	944	542	462	1312	1247	1561	1728	1706
Tanzania	1109	1269	1416	1615	2279	2228	3111	3883	4482	3283	4203
Togo	324	286	438	249	468	586	499	697	645	687	586
Tunisia	3144	3532	4009	5057	7777	5589	6548	6832	6645	6876	6474
Uganda	394	487	573	786	1092	908	939	1310	1278	1462	1378
Zambia	1461	1675	3615	4361	4903	4091	6994	8733	8829	9517	9187
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	1551	2041	2111	2421	3492	2092	3512	5640	4943	5838	5796
Iran	3179	4937	6503	7747	11008	8104	14047	16888	14893	14026	12512
Israel	25928	27693	29381	32181	42807	32341	39697	48086	43526	47922	48731
Jordan	1660	1741	2106	2243	4122	3089	3521	4398	4159	3960	4169
Kuwait	1816	2051	2119	2355	3348	3890	5092	5995	6411	4639	4487
Lebanese Republic	982	1017	1349	1653	2117	2124	2403	2809	2855	1977	1595
Oman	789	1138	1542	2190	3356	3670	4568	6706	7230	7949	7205
Qatar	2259	1629	2592	3768	1755	4084	1701	2492	14914	5151	454
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	11682	15212	17816	21285	20038	15726	28417	38918	41481	43325	51077
Syrian Arab Republic	1086	1203	2593	2766	4231	2471	2692	1761	1009	728	384
United Arab Emirates	12325	16620	18922	25506	37497	34400	44634	56433	85497	85339	75334
Yemen	128	187	196	315	291	198	265	364	417	862	351
Asia											
Australia	41588	48157	61365	72858	90537	77017	112872	151339	140914	146462	135261
Bangladesh	972	1281	2040	1918	1740	1553	2184	2445	1917	1920	1924
Bhutan	47	137	199	396	14	255	377	410	320	152	169
Cambodia	699	682	768	686	1108	2228	1982	1918	2653	2916	4388
China	225730	293784	388368	495629	600190	458677	627380	772710	818960	909193	963168
Fiji	232	264	237	237	320	220	254	310	349	295	421

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
French Polynesia	129	146	129	122	123	105	99	105	104	112	119
Hong Kong domestic exports	8452	8181	10584	8792	9696	12543	9793	12583	18577	16072	6862
India	40983	53639	61837	75842	92679	79171	110649	136943	134076	155134	139897
Indonesia	34530	40973	50468	61273	71228	57673	80469	98890	88492	87268	83389
Japan	291509	311236	334612	366646	397616	321557	420433	450837	436897	394556	375382
Korea, Republic of	131596	148064	167259	193393	212502	183938	247531	290724	293165	308481	320424
Macao, China	522	483	509	511	349	202	50	54	77	663	152
Malaysia	71579	76837	87095	98464	91454	90804	115194	132576	125643	124048	127592
Mongolia	678	908	1356	1666	1595	1181	1837	2399	2247	2536	4169
Myanmar	935	1161	1124	1364	1548	1309	2861	2786	2381	3878	15013
Nepal	272	319	263	377	492	477	486	510	489	461	491
New Zealand	8277	8590	8972	10716	11296	9108	11138	13484	13408	14169	14227
Pakistan	4893	5565	5874	6269	6965	6177	7663	10564	10129	10201	9555
Philippines	26414	27451	32409	32451	31418	23594	24284	25998	32895	38175	41076
Singapore	121302	138123	165503	176256	184783	155739	202778	217860	218804	224365	225995
Sri Lanka	1438	1797	2010	2266	2303	1720	2256	3040	2670	2594	2890
Chinese Taipei	111139	120734	148544	165582	170731	138987	186826	209291	203319	205793	221670
Thailand	47611	52826	64051	78413	85135	75088	98781	121925	113757	113237	111877
Viet Nam	5277	6439	9278	12257	16699	14797	20813	28708	37392	38855	44248

a Includes Secretariat estimates.

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 [a]

(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	4195964	4673125	5352153	6286928	7024194	5382631	6766775	8036183	7952647	8186120	8230554
North America											
Canada	132753	146848	160277	169066	174059	137383	170419	194251	199447	195903	197676
Mexico	125096	136831	155485	157058	178876	140303	182902	209386	220494	225752	237228
United States	535025	596206	662813	682139	706164	518898	655606	772033	806015	805167	857887
South and Central America											
Antigua and Barbuda	90	106	160	184	196	136	101	84	95	97	116
Argentina	12222	15284	18225	23492	30244	19874	29211	36781	34532	35537	31820
Aruba	391	239	510	544	526	341	308	413	381	282	378
Bahamas	593	756	951	962	933	831	809	941	1101	1054	1165
Barbados	426	484	522	534	575	452	439	497	475	484	483
Belize	132	140	163	173	234	204	207	212	241	258	321
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	916	1107	1293	1608	2209	1931	2357	3148	3418	3515	4053
Brazil	37628	42712	51260	60872	93737	67826	94536	115536	114494	122443	117908
Chile	9479	11739	13530	16400	20985	14519	19696	24041	25366	25015	23747
Colombia	9887	11303	13747	16935	20293	15733	19477	24987	25888	25575	27266
Costa Rica	4599	5249	6492	6614	8247	4992	7228	8913	9253	8964	6567
Cuba	2208	2901	2980	3062	4399	2523	3040	3713	3645	3830	3338
Dominica	59	61	66	74	91	80	83	107	74	94	101
Dominican Republic	2560	3462	4498	5637	6609	5174	6207	8038	7192	7177	7436
Ecuador	3555	4254	4989	5959	8335	6799	8701	11005	11706	12528	12955
El Salvador	1920	3017	3549	3939	4575	3070	3744	4496	4614	4751	4686
Grenada	97	156	114	121	121	96	73	69	63	71	71
Guatemala	3311	4938	3772	6092	6747	5138	6226	7482	7415	7635	7780
Guyana	241	294	310	381	442	387	454	511	588	590	556
Honduras	1465	1723	1965	2367	4858	2170	2458	3173	3032	5029	2927
Jamaica	1378	1678	1764	2089	2433	1723	1689	2048	1995	1852	1651
Nicaragua	772	880	891	1206	1342	1151	1357	1771	2038	1985	2002
Panama	2100	1346	2475	3167	4443	5008	5853	8364	3729	3913	4406
Paraguay	963	1185	1663	2004	2841	2170	3028	3917	3690	4031	4119
Peru	4718	5801	7031	9038	13441	10220	13867	17472	18337	18096	18666
Saint Kitts and Nevis	73	81	102	106	124	111	102	102	76	79	100
Saint Lucia	132	148	193	144	159	123	122	119	125	112	164
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	88	89	101	123	134	123	116	114	122	119	86
Suriname	281	364	382	447	572	605	538	629	679	905	672
Trinidad and Tobago	1765	2059	2237	2881	3440	2292	2094	2827	2716	2965	2763
Uruguay	1416	1629	1884	2298	3124	2442	3243	4189	4036	4436	3974
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	7286	9585	10040	12298	21724	19260	16074	22655	27970	21446	17801
Europe											
Albania	980	1142	1339	1720	2180	1996	2008	2284	1925	1986	1141
Andorra	368	351	373	394	395	320	268	261	229	235	263
Austria	51088	55261	63408	76554	83926	63205	73478	89793	80892	83602	83836
Belgium	139359	151233	168795	202803	214904	162600	188981	230214	212577	229364	216411
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2064	2985	3319	4343	5219	3422	3861	4596	4216	4406	4818
Bulgaria	6512	7647	9992	13288	15360	9619	11087	14793	14275	14912	15729
Croatia	6523	7093	8211	9985	11616	8130	7966	8945	7904	8647	8944
Cyprus	1762	1769	1997	2642	3266	2263	2437	2402	1854	1660	1690
Czech Republic	37750	42519	53016	67266	77642	56164	69078	84114	77399	79777	85928
Denmark	28536	30650	36148	42746	46947	32360	33584	39119	36806	37922	38965
Estonia	4439	5082	5925	6645	7211	4384	5898	8353	8393	8486	8588
Faeroe Islands	225	207	254	327	334	258	215	251	333	291	350
Finland	23366	26017	31639	38422	39475	23917	29804	35052	30339	30056	30688

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
France	196667	208616	229966	272891	296238	224651	255136	294701	272609	277182	276894
Germany	314181	357533	426980	495994	547138	407750	495667	598222	540615	548954	567067
Greece	17905	17956	21142	26144	30157	20921	19357	20635	17301	17278	17381
Hungary	33997	34218	40196	49898	54646	39004	46721	53895	47380	51651	55540
Iceland	1383	1787	2162	2546	2908	1766	1949	2356	2180	2249	2268
Ireland	28034	29797	32798	35695	33482	22380	21506	24352	24727	25542	27411
Italy	156814	164279	193609	231530	241616	167724	214027	250006	209453	211186	216244
Latvia	3074	3283	4129	5572	5707	3141	4085	5572	5514	5586	5728
Lithuania	4895	5658	7002	9378	10424	6148	7516	9997	9785	10746	12168
Luxembourg	7595	7511	8705	9622	10828	7648	8510	11483	9838	9513	9437
Macedonia FYR	1396	1381	1675	2209	2805	1982	2414	2927	2777	3008	3604
Malta	2054	1966	2290	2368	2292	1625	2130	2302	2122	2176	2007
Moldova	711	896	1010	1416	1720	1168	1403	1875	1859	1991	1959
Montenegro	...	...	628	932	1302	852	821	918	778	771	769
Netherlands	112947	121851	143425	171160	189240	140080	163124	211876	194100	202631	201851
Norway	22222	25541	30135	38072	41512	30582	32960	39367	37682	37628	38754
Poland	47053	52449	65746	83251	102141	73472	88544	106487	95200	103114	110178
Portugal	26125	27559	30850	36108	39855	29879	32928	37407	32050	33277	34244
Romania	16965	19843	24830	33423	39060	28059	33403	41833	37968	40625	42292
Serbia	...	...	5717	8131	9416	5709	6429	8478	8439	9982	9603
Slovak Republic	16238	18024	23255	34147	40205	29316	35696	40757	39713	41237	41855
Slovenia	9564	10672	12344	15676	17097	11892	13711	15782	14034	14404	14621
Spain	114348	119780	139477	172227	181201	121629	133881	154718	133457	139415	148916
Sweden	46106	49643	55926	71050	74845	49673	63844	75393	65814	62094	62986
Switzerland	49681	53097	61338	72885	80383	64697	73713	87926	178992	205523	158721
Turkey	53566	61050	71586	90482	104521	70514	94007	120360	116541	129474	123129
United Kingdom	195161	198266	225012	264108	265535	177082	223861	258109	241543	250999	269849
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)											
Armenia	687	869	995	1373	1774	1464	1499	1617	1601	1712	1820
Azerbaijan	2004	2319	2512	2930	3699	3229	3641	4980	5051	5968	4822
Belarus	7264	6330	8256	10353	14443	9075	12816	15176	16193	16209	14162
Georgia	726	838	1145	1668	2017	1367	1774	2138	2765	2623	2925
Kazakhstan	5467	7341	9290	12769	15499	13255	9940	14715	17958	19444	16460
Kyrgyz Republic	473	411	546	818	1093	918	920	1307	1678	2014	2721
Russian Federation	27360	34740	46028	65531	85942	57723	80854	106570	123882	123853	114262
Tajikistan	400	501	698	849	1149	985	1153	1407	1473	1633	1857
Turkmenistan	1220	1550	1776	2550	3168	2101	2624	3537	3263	3525	4088
Ukraine	10393	13521	16725	23522	31589	15716	21210	27518	27640	27032	20171
Africa											
Algeria	9983	10362	12192	15557	23597	22455	23663	27148	24800	27145	30955
Benin	316	298	327	496	569	536	636	726	731	930	835
Botswana	1167	1229	1178	1547	2185	1974	2591	3188	4094	3841	4357
Burkina Faso	412	459	581	612	749	735	840	932	1145	1645	1304
Burundi	67	132	158	163	173	190	210	464	573	313	255
Cameroon	1032	1052	1149	1590	1947	1793	1850	2274	2271	2762	2666
Cape Verde	134	149	188	236	306	228	253	328	223	228	265
Central African Republic	58	53	131	109	86	89	99	104	93	59	80
Congo	562	777	911	634	809	796	791	1031	1416	1463	1636
Côte d'Ivoire	1321	1566	1639	1999	2375	2321	2357	2183	2987	3198	3622
Egypt	12642	15802	18545	24324	33559	27029	30854	37948	39177	37252	40696
Eritrea	223	153	117	114	110	144	210	228	249	217	210
Ethiopia	1291	1837	1966	2552	3903	3939	3819	4197	5241	7047	10389

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gabon	408	665	773	978	1104	1259	1045	1343	1516	1554	1551
Gambia	88	95	95	109	116	110	100	115	111	117	139
Ghana	1946	2112	2306	2929	3530	2971	3697	5396	5968	5410	6354
Guinea	366	383	391	485	681	710	793	1126	1234	874	867
Guinea-Bissau	14	23	43	64	74	72	70	101	109	107	108
Kenya	2096	2412	2881	3769	4677	4491	4990	6402	6451	7040	7640
Lesotho	224	188	195	226	368	567	610	594	751	740	674
Madagascar	829	762	883	1197	1960	1850	1303	1274	1203	1258	1639
Malawi	499	662	586	723	1178	1014	1219	1325	1199	1552	1359
Mali	555	657	736	906	1516	866	1873	1338	1384	1322	1301
Mauritania	292	319	464	530	555	589	671	992	1277	1169	1167
Mauritius	1251	1201	1265	1489	1763	1378	1641	1955	2116	1845	1864
Morocco	9649	10425	11476	16514	21506	15728	17051	22752	21823	22365	23918
Mozambique	687	741	831	864	1239	1287	1113	2775	2806	3247	3727
Namibia	908	973	1079	1514	1769	2308	2341	2654	2937	3156	3172
Niger	248	270	333	343	421	668	1077	772	740	743	970
Nigeria	6924	8753	12065	18206	14807	17654	22712	30008	17052	20149	20756
Rwanda	141	188	324	305	527	575	680	821	895	947	1020
Sao Tome and Principe	13	15	22	27	35	33	35	48	41	42	49
Senegal	1170	1185	1250	1750	2219	1675	1559	1888	2342	2324	2318
Seychelles	123	151	171	191	269	218	215	232	222	243	255
Sierra Leone	163	149	147	240	225	211	312	531	589	521	460
South Africa	17410	19622	23630	28092	30926	22458	29889	35599	34616	35020	33510
Sudan	2262	3918	4395	5088	5166	4387	6628	5172	3089	4061	3699
Swaziland	976	830	552	605	214	151	972	778	786	709	784
Tanzania	1279	1497	1995	2467	3348	2761	3317	4451	4407	4607	5416
Togo	243	221	942	292	343	367	400	528	769	1020	799
Tunisia	7745	7644	8708	11498	14688	11093	12804	14029	13058	13689	12467
Uganda	818	921	1079	1383	1940	1874	1977	2214	2066	2180	2379
Zambia	1241	1511	1436	2021	2600	2089	3176	4252	4886	5883	5074
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2063	2868	2165	3099	5744	3541	5636	5339	5194	4482	5790
Iran	19323	19477	4731	29586	33250	31181	32409	34678	40401	33589	37333
Iraq	3330	4644	5379	5486	7920	9793	12353	15017	16619	19304	16627
Israel	23423	24698	25573	29317	31202	21471	28466	34679	32586	32781	33567
Jordan	3840	4193	4253	5486	6970	5655	6014	6882	7531	8429	8736
Kuwait	3671	5087	7544	9316	10596	5852	7793	8039	8481	11597	12287
Lebanese Republic	3319	3249	3109	4308	5630	5335	6571	7975	7482	7487	7444
Oman	4251	4077	4976	7444	10358	7748	8446	10877	12333	14156	13934
Qatar	2575	5396	8876	12859	15199	10031	12360	7556	11066	12839	14731
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	21939	29447	35038	46120	29341	22022	51013	64174	72734	76793	66540
Syrian Arab Republic	4073	5016	5158	6400	9158	9762	9505	9190	4121	3029	3175
United Arab Emirates	28192	35834	41022	58224	87057	63020	72650	94827	131302	135037	126256
Yemen	1931	2603	2752	3910	4150	3887	3908	4087	4075	4564	6662
Asia											
Afghanistan	914	1420	1508	1605	811	882	1217	1156	529	1020	1196
Australia	38105	42941	47380	57073	69125	56886	66466	74277	75322	68902	68203
Bangladesh	7041	7645	9379	10695	16475	15153	20350	27715	22268	23829	26116
Bhutan	79	193	229	262	248	229	397	462	539	121	91
Brunei Darussalam	648	655	805	860	1062	1024	1191	1351	1531	1599	1271
Cambodia	1300	1520	1854	2184	2697	2305	3078	3588	4160	5785	12948
China	371583	440343	517237	632740	716313	659229	888857	1055805	1063001	1142917	1147033

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 a (continued)
(Million dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fiji	528	551	573	589	750	513	592	682	694	775	942
French Polynesia	413	437	412	438	572	445	465	424	431	450	439
Hong Kong, China retained imports	18056	18150	21871	24166	21766	22150	29709	30771	33736	51758	31234
India	51680	70689	81700	104964	135915	134272	181632	236951	228124	212275	212631
Indonesia	25202	28636	29180	35757	70408	51169	72705	92148	99670	98463	94345
Japan	182336	197550	226130	251994	283519	203378	267574	311282	295747	279138	281896
Korea, Republic of	121611	133761	152633	181548	210006	162431	210469	247020	233742	234235	236160
Macao, China	1417	1460	1749	1752	1456	905	667	784	953	2198	1468
Malaysia	73377	78067	88381	99664	93816	82136	108778	120232	117379	120451	123341
Maldives	256	268	318	411	461	288	324	425	418	447	528
Mongolia	410	420	511	762	855	691	911	1672	1791	1905	1697
Myanmar	1615	1735	1982	2854	3111	3297	2009	6158	7484	8705	10175
Nepal	545	501	515	781	1035	1995	2665	3131	3113	3587	3835
New Caledonia	470	521	582	572	834	740	879	851	832	875	902
New Zealand	7929	8628	8645	10153	11913	8778	10237	12491	12461	12612	13320
Pakistan	8982	11833	12560	14488	19160	15165	17448	20574	19458	21072	23095
Papua New Guinea	684	656	717	979	1219	1340	1653	2670	3181	2304	1998
Philippines	34998	36010	38051	39252	36444	28946	35961	28809	36903	35904	36298
Samoa	63	70	74	66	69	59	102	108	112	119	119
Singapore	98448	114957	133081	142224	153400	122948	155461	166865	170765	173685	173143
Sri Lanka	4554	4941	5307	5687	7247	5180	6463	9532	8842	8581	9037
Chinese Taipei	97433	104079	117021	125410	131285	97543	141987	157594	142616	136576	143929
Thailand	58728	68533	73779	87351	104749	77804	111131	132931	135226	135783	120915
Tonga	27	33	30	34	37	35	46	54	54	47	67
Vanuatu	32	34	49	58	72	88	81	75	105	83	73
Viet Nam	19455	22377	27996	38229	48024	42281	55508	69629	76817	92842	103306

a Includes Secretariat estimates.

A67. Export prices of primary commodities, 2005-2016

(Index, 2005=100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015				2016
												Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Food and beverages	100	110	127	157	136	153	182	175	175	171	144	151	146	144	136	138
Food	100	111	127	157	134	150	180	176	178	170	141	148	143	141	132	136
Cereals	100	122	159	222	161	166	230	236	218	180	149	159	152	146	138	136
Wheat	100	126	167	214	147	147	207	206	205	187	143	158	151	138	125	125
Maize	100	124	166	227	168	189	297	303	263	196	173	177	171	172	170	163
Rice	100	106	116	243	205	181	192	202	180	148	132	141	133	130	124	128
Barley	100	123	181	211	135	167	218	251	217	154	135	139	135	135	130	126
Vegetable oils and protein meals	100	103	143	193	154	170	209	216	206	191	154	162	157	152	143	144
Meat	100	95	99	103	98	117	134	132	136	159	137	141	140	141	125	122
Beef	100	97	99	102	101	128	154	158	155	189	169	182	171	174	148	142
Lamb	100	96	101	106	91	91	93	63	66	81	67	76	70	63	59	59
Swine meat	100	94	94	96	82	110	132	122	128	152	100	97	106	109	89	89
Poultry	100	94	106	115	116	116	118	128	141	149	155	154	156	156	154	152
Seafood	100	121	113	113	114	140	139	113	160	162	132	140	132	133	123	148
Fish	100	125	112	119	121	151	146	117	166	163	131	137	126	129	130	159
Shrimp	100	105	116	91	85	98	115	97	136	160	136	151	152	145	96	107
Sugar	100	133	102	117	152	172	211	175	148	146	118	124	114	107	128	125
Bananas	100	118	117	146	147	153	169	171	161	162	166	169	170	165	162	178
Oranges	100	98	114	132	108	118	102	99	111	90	77	80	71	75	84	79
Beverages	100	108	123	152	154	176	206	167	147	178	173	170	170	176	174	159
Coffee	100	112	129	150	132	165	231	180	147	185	154	168	156	147	144	140
Cocoa beans	100	103	127	167	187	203	193	154	158	198	203	189	199	211	214	193
Tea	100	112	98	125	145	146	160	161	123	110	157	135	148	179	168	134
Agricultural raw materials	100	109	114	113	94	124	153	133	136	139	120	129	126	114	111	110
Timber	100	108	107	109	102	101	111	107	107	109	105	105	103	105	106	105
Cotton	100	105	115	129	114	188	280	162	164	151	128	125	131	129	126	121
Wool	100	104	144	138	115	153	234	215	196	178	162	155	171	164	159	167
Rubber	100	140	153	174	128	243	321	225	186	130	104	115	119	97	84	87
Hides and skins	100	105	110	98	68	110	125	127	144	168	133	161	147	116	109	107
Minerals and non-ferrous metals (excluding crude petroleum)	100	156	183	169	136	202	229	190	182	164	126	137	135	121	111	109
Copper	100	183	194	189	141	205	240	217	199	187	150	159	165	143	133	127
Aluminum	100	135	139	136	88	114	126	106	97	98	88	95	93	84	79	80
Iron ore	100	119	130	219	285	522	597	457	482	345	196	222	206	194	164	170
Tin	100	119	196	250	184	276	353	286	302	297	218	249	211	206	204	209
Nickel	100	163	251	143	99	148	155	119	102	114	80	97	88	72	64	58
Zinc	100	237	235	137	120	157	159	141	138	157	140	151	159	134	117	122
Lead	100	132	265	215	177	221	246	212	220	215	184	186	199	176	173	178
Uranium	100	171	355	230	167	165	201	175	138	120	132	136	132	130	129	117
Total of above	**100**	**123**	**140**	**151**	**127**	**161**	**190**	**171**	**169**	**162**	**134**	**142**	**138**	**131**	**124**	**124**
Energy	100	119	132	185	117	147	201	203	196	180	99	105	115	95	82	65
Natural gas	100	115	117	174	110	113	154	171	165	160	107	137	102	98	91	75
Crude petroleum	100	121	133	182	116	149	204	208	201	184	97	100	116	94	80	61
Coal	100	104	138	266	149	206	254	202	177	149	121	130	125	120	110	108
All primary commodities	**100**	**121**	**135**	**172**	**121**	**152**	**197**	**191**	**186**	**173**	**112**	**119**	**124**	**109**	**97**	**86**

Note: The indices are period averages based on dollar prices. The quarterly figures are not seasonally adjusted. For sources and methods, see the Metadata.

A68. Export prices of Germany, Japan and the United States by commodity group, 2005-2015

(Index, 2005=100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total merchandise											
Germany	100	103	113	124	115	113	123	115	118	118	99
Japan	100	98	99	106	104	108	117	114	104	99	88
United States	100	104	109	115	110	115	124	125	124	124	116
Agricultural products											
Germany	100	105	122	137	121	124	142	135	141	139	115
United States	100	104	123	147	132	139	165	174	178	176	153
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	100	125	143	166	123	146	178	167	162	153	117
United States	100	121	129	149	104	130	160	152	145	142	103
Manufactures											
Germany	100	101	111	121	114	110	118	110	114	114	97
Japan	100	96	97	103	103	106	112	111	99	95	86
United States	100	102	106	110	109	113	119	119	119	118	116
Iron and steel											
Germany	100	105	126	145	119	120	137	122	121	119	97
Japan	100	100	114	141	105	115	132	126	114	108	91
United States	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals											
Germany	100	104	116	131	122	119	131	124	127	128	106
Japan	100	103	109	119	105	119	139	135	127	122	102
United States	100	105	110	119	112	118	125	125	126	124	118
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	100	100	108	116	110	106	112	105	108	108	93
Japan	100	95	94	97	101	102	105	104	91	87	80
United States	100	100	101	102	103	104	104	106	106	106	106
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	100	93	90	88	81	75	74	67	67	66	56
Japan	100	90	84	82	81	79	78	73	66	62	57
United States	100	94	91	88	86	82	80	80	78	76	74
Automotive products											
Germany	100	102	112	120	115	112	119	112	115	115	100
Japan	100	99	100	102	106	104	112	112	104	101	93
United States	100	101	102	103	103	104	105	108	109	110	109
Textiles											
Germany	100	102	113	124	117	113	125	117	121	122	103
Japan	100	99	102	109	111	117	134	136	133	130	118
United States	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	100	101	111	119	114	110	118	109	114	114	97
United States	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorandum item:											
World, unit value indices											
Total merchandise	**100**	**106**	**116**	**131**	**115**	**123**	**140**	**137**	**136**	**133**	**112**
Agricultural products	100	105	120	140	125	134	154	150	154	153	...
Fuels and mining products	100	123	137	180	122	154	202	200	193	180	...
Manufactures	100	102	109	117	111	112	121	118	119	118	...

Note: For sources and product group definitions, see the Metadata.

A69. Import prices of Germany, Japan and the United States by commodity group, 2005-2015

(Index, 2005=100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total merchandise											
Germany	100	105	116	130	113	115	129	122	122	120	97
Japan	100	108	115	142	117	134	158	157	147	142	110
United States	100	105	109	122	108	115	128	128	127	125	113
Agricultural products											
Germany	100	104	120	137	123	126	143	135	140	140	118
Japan	100	103	119	141	123	138	165	162	153	148	134
United States	100	101	106	116	114	125	140	143	146	150	145
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	100	127	142	182	127	154	201	192	185	170	112
Japan	100	124	136	193	129	166	224	227	214	204	124
United States	100	119	132	173	116	145	190	187	183	175	105
Manufactures											
Germany	100	100	109	117	108	105	112	105	107	106	91
Japan	100	98	100	109	107	111	116	115	106	102	95
United States	100	101	103	107	105	107	110	112	111	110	108
Iron and steel											
Germany	100	102	130	147	110	121	138	120	116	114	91
Japan	100	98	124	183	140	148	165	140	124	125	104
United States	100	104	121	162	114	136	154	142	131	133	109
Chemicals											
Germany	100	106	119	134	120	121	135	126	130	129	108
Japan	100	104	110	131	119	129	142	141	129	121	110
United States	100	104	112	123	114	126	138	140	137	137	129
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	100	98	102	106	99	95	97	90	92	91	78
Japan	100	96	96	100	100	101	101	99	89	86	80
United States	100	99	100	101	100	100	101	102	101	101	99
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	100	91	84	78	68	63	59	54	53	52	43
Japan	100	92	88	88	84	84	80	75	66	63	59
United States	100	96	92	89	85	83	80	78	77	77	75
Automotive products											
Germany	100	101	111	121	116	110	117	108	111	111	94
Japan	100	97	96	106	112	117	130	132	122	115	103
United States	100	100	101	104	104	104	107	109	109	109	107
Textiles											
Germany	100	102	111	120	114	112	125	118	122	121	104
United States	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	100	101	109	118	114	110	124	119	123	123	109
Japan	100	98	98	109	118	125	140	144	133	127	121
United States a	100	100	101	103	103	103	110	114	113	114	114

a Includes products classified under HS heading 42.02.

Note : For sources and product group definitions, see the Metadata.